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CRIMINAL INDICTMENTS RETURNED IN OIL CASE BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY

Messrs. Fall, Sinclair, and Two Dohenys Charged With Conspiracy to Defraud U. S. Government in Elk Hills and Teapot Dome Deals

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Criminal indictments were returned by a federal grand jury here today against Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior; Harry F. Sinclair, and E. L. Doheny Sr., oil operators, and E. L. Doheny Jr., as an outgrowth of the leasing of the naval oil reserves.

Four indictments were returned. The first named Messrs. Fall, Doheny Sr. and Doheny Jr., charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the leasing of the California reserve. In the second, Messrs. Fall and Sinclair were accused of conspiracy to defraud in connection with the Teapot Dome lease.

The third indictment charged Mr. Fall with accepting a bribe of \$100,000 for leasing the California reserve to the Dohenys in behalf of Mr. Doheny Sr.

The two Dohenys in the fourth indictment were charged with inducing Mr. Fall, in behalf of Pan-American Petroleum Company, by the "unlawful and felonious" payment of \$100,000 to take an unlawful action.

The Doheny "loan". Mr. Fall, it was testified before the oil committee, received \$100,000 as a "loan" from Mr. Doheny and the money was delivered in a satchel by Mr. Doheny Jr. Later Mr. Doheny Sr. obtained the lease to the Elk Hills reserve in California. Mr. Sinclair obtained the Teapot Dome, Wyo., reserve without competitive bidding.

The indictments served to start the Government's criminal cases in the oil imbroglio. Civil suits already have begun by Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, special counsel appointed to conduct the prosecutions.

In considering the indictment, the grand jury had before it nearly all of those who testified during the times that sensational news was being staged daily before the senate committee. In addition much of the evidence made available by the committee was at the call of the grand jurors.

The committee, in the majority report prepared by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, found that the law had been "flagrantly" disregarded in the negotiation of the Sinclair and Doheny leases and that President Harding's action in signing executive orders transferring the naval reserves to the Interior Department was illegal. Mr. Fall's secret negotiations of the leases was described as "in disregard of the statutes."

No opinion was expressed by the committee as to whether the payment by Mr. Doheny to Mr. Fall of the \$100,000 was in fact a "loan," but Mr. Fall's acceptance of it was characterized as "reprehensible in the last degree." Likewise the report related without comment how Mr. Sinclair had paid out \$1,000,000 to clear Teapot Dome of conflicting claims, some of which, it said, at least were "shadowy," had sent a consignment of blooded cattle to Mr. Fall's New Mexico ranch, and had employed Mr. Fall after he left the cabinet.

As brought out before the committee, the younger Doheny's part in the transaction was to bring to Mr. Fall in Washington \$100,000 in a satchel. Mr. Doheny Sr. never produced the note which he said he received from Mr. Fall, but he presented a note with the signature torn off which he said Mr. Fall had given him.

The first indictment, dealing with the California reserves, said Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company of which E. L. Doheny was president and E. L. Doheny Jr., a vice-president was anxious among others, to obtain consideration in the exploitation of the oil deposits.

PRESIDENT MUNROE ENDS WORLD CIRCUIT

Completing a circuit around the world that began March 20, the Dollar Line steamship President Munroe reached Boston today promptly on schedule time with the passengers and cargo. Called at 20 ports in various countries including points in the Far East, and will leave Boston tomorrow on the last lap of its world round trip for New York.

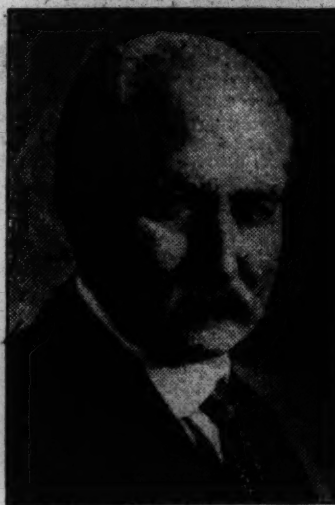
John Newton, United States vice-consul at Kobe, Japan, was a passenger. William Nalle, a New York business man, who had been at Tientsin for seven years arrived on the steamer with his wife and daughter Helen. Mrs. Josephine Dresser of Boston, with her daughters Louise, Rose and Frances, and her son Waldo, who have been studying in France and Italy during the past year, returned on the ship.

AMERICAN ACADEMY AWARD ANNOUNCED

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 29—William Douglas of the Yale School of Fine Arts is the winner of a \$1000 fellowship award by the American Academy in Rome, according to an announcement by the New York office yesterday.

The award was made at the end of an eleven-day preliminary contest at which the problem assigned was "a home for disabled soldiers" to be designed as a war memorial, followed by four weeks' competition in which candidates were asked to submit a design for "an American embassy in Rome." The competition was held simultaneously at Columbia, Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania and Yale University. Of 14 preliminary competitors seven were chosen to compete in the finals.

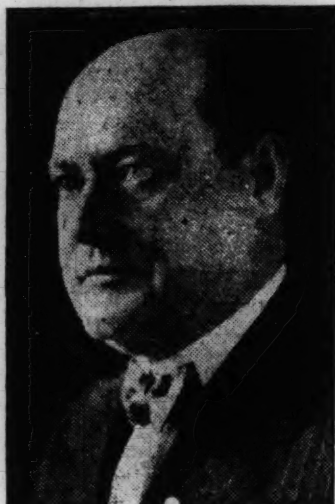
Must Explain Oil Deals to Court



ALBERT B. FALL



EDWARD L. DOHENY



HARRY F. SINCLAIR

MAINE PRIMARY LAW UNDER FIRE

Illegal Participation by Democrats in Republican Contest May Be Charged

AUGUSTA, Me., June 30 (Special)—Illegal participation in the Republican primary and other conditions which are likely to demand strengthening of the state primary law are expected to be disclosed by the investigation of ballots cast in the recent Maine primary election now going on in various communities under the direction of a committee of supporters of Ralph O. Brewster who, on the face of the returns, was defeated for the Republican gubernatorial nomination by a very narrow margin.

The inspection is partly to ascertain how much attention is being paid by municipal authorities to the vital provisions of the primary law regarding enrollment and keeping members of the two parties separate in the primary. It is expected that in Lewiston, Bangor and some other places it will be possible to show very conclusively that there was illegal participation in the Republican primary.

According to statements which have been made, it appears that in some sections the matter of enrolling voters for primary voting has been entirely overlooked and ignored. The enrollment is one of the important features of the Primary. It is designed to keep members of the Republican Party in the primary of that party and Democrats in their own primary. Through neglect to require enrollment, this feature has been nullified and the custom, which was an outstanding shortcoming of the old caucus and convention systems, of using Democrats to swing Republican primaries in close contests and Republicans to turn the tide in Democratic primaries of like nature, apparently continues.

Men connected with his inspection (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

NATIONAL PROBLEMS FILL N.E.A. PROGRAM

Retirement Funds, Tenure of Office, and Education Department Main Issues

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, June 30—Three outstanding reports dealing with retirement funds, tenure of office and the proposed federal department of education were features today at the outset of what promises to be one of the most definite, constructive and practical conventions in the history of the National Education Association.

Last year the association made its gift to international peace by calling the teachers of the world into permanent organization. This year it is emphasizing national problems connected with the administration of the schools, the teaching force, and the pupils, and at this convention there will be given the reports of the several committees of 100 appointed by Miss Olive M. Jones, president, to investigate conditions.

Recommendations for a sound state law on retirement funds with a digest of the best laws now in effect were embodied in the report presented by Philip E. Carlson, principal of the Roosevelt High School, Minneapolis, Minn. The old pension law, based on sentiment and with no safeguard of financial stability, must pass in favor of a sound law based on business fundamentals and providing for adequate contributions by both state and teacher, says the committee. The report points out the weakness of those laws which do not take into account the accumulated liability and the "peak load" which are essential knowledge in any form of insurance practice.

Exemption of Beginners. Some of the factors which should enter into a law in the opinion of the committee, are exemption of beginners not yet permanently allied with the teaching profession, repayment of all money to teachers who leave the service before the regular retirement date, provision for a disability allowance, individual accounts for contributing teachers, safeguarding of rights under previous annuity systems, equalizing of costs to state and teachers.

Something of a beginning has been made in retirement legislation, but the situation of the tenure problem is at least 10 years behind that of retirement and it lacks even more of the faith of the public, according to the tenure committee, headed by Fred M. Hunter, superintendent of schools of Oakland, Calif. The difficulties of enacting a tenure law which will not protect inefficiency as well as efficiency were made clear, showing that this form of legislation is largely dependent for enactment upon the courage and honesty of those school boards which pass upon the ability of the teacher at the termination of the probation period.

Gross injustice to teachers who have suffered "political dismissals" (Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

McADOO LEADING THE FIELD IN EARLY CONVENTION VOTE

Italian Premier Chooses Four New Ministers

By The Associated Press

Rome, June 30
FOUR portfolios in the Mussolini Cabinet have been turned over by the Prime Minister to new ministers. The changes were made in accordance with Benito Mussolini's promise to reorganize his Cabinet with new and stronger elements giving satisfaction to the different shades of political opinion represented in the majority.

Senator Casati succeeds Signor Gentile as Minister of Education; Gino Sarrocchi succeeds Gabriello Carrazza as Minister of Public Works; Cesare Nava replaces Mario Orso Corbino as Minister of National Economy, and Prince Lanza Discale takes the portfolio of the Colonies, which Signor Mussolini has been holding temporarily. All the other ministers retain their portfolios.

GERMANY ACCEPTS ALLIED DEMANDS

Reich Government Forwards Its Reply to Note of the Ambassadors' Council

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 29—The German Government was today to have dispatched its reply to the note from the Ambassadors' Council regarding the resumption of military control yesterday. Although the contents were kept strictly secret, so much can be said: that the Government declares therein it accepts the final investigation of Germany's present status of armament without reservation. It could do this without hesitation since the last few days have been filled up with diplomatic discussions, in which Germany apparently succeeded in obtaining certain guarantees that the Allied Control Commission would avoid provoking the Reichswahr. The Government's reply also emphasizes the necessity of the speedy and frictionless execution of the investigations and points out that according to the Allies themselves this investigation must be the last.

The German note also rejects General Nollet's charge that Germany is secretly drilling its youth, and explains that the small amount of arms that might be found hidden away is of no importance in comparison with the military strength of the country. The vernacular press publishes editorials on the tenth anniversary of the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand in 1914, which was the starting point of the World War, and on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. Every single paper rejects the charge that Germany alone was responsible for the war as "the most scandalous lie of history," and "a slap in the face of historical truth." The press unites in declaring the present German peace policy as peace-loving and that the allies alone are to blame for the outbreak of the war.

It is interesting to note however the difference in opinion regarding which of the allied nations really wanted the war and why. Der Tag declares that Serbia wanted to destroy Austria, the Lokal Anzeiger says that Russia used Serbia as a tool in order to obtain Constantinople, the Deutsche Zeitung swears that Russia and France wanted to destroy Germany while England strove to dominate the entire world. Germany is the organ of the Chancellor—points out that if Germany had not signed the treaty, the war would have been continued and Germany's final defeat would have been much worse than that of November, 1918.

Latest German Note Fails to Impress French Officialdom

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 30—The German Government has responded to the Ambassadors' note on the subject of the disarmament military control sent on May 28. This it has taken a full month to answer the inquiries of the Ambassadors. It is characteristic of the dilatoriness with which this question has been treated. Since last year the allies have been endeavoring to resume control, because all investigation was rendered impossible during the 18 months' occupation of the Ruhr Valley. Now the Ambassadors' offer changes the method and puts the control of disarmament in the hands of the League of Nations, provided Germany first allows an inventory of arms and complies with the final allied conditions. This is surely an acceptable and generous offer. But Edouard Herriot and Ramsay MacDonald in the Chamber of Deputies, afraid of a German refusal which would make impossible the projected understanding on reparations, decided to send a personal appeal to Berlin.

Both are troubled about the position. The newspapers here are filled with allegations about the illicit arming of Germany, and attempts are made to prove that Germany is preparing for a war of revenge. Reports, private and official, received are undoubtedly disquieting, and M. Herriot has signified that he does not mean to be duped nor be responsible for placing France

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Initial Ballot Gave McAdoo 431 1-2 and Smith 240 1-2—Third Ballot McAdoo 437, Smith 255 1-2

ATTEMPTS TO REVIVE FIGHT OVER KLAN ENDS ABRUPTLY

Missouri Delegation Attempts to Overthrow Unit Rule and Is Quickly Checked by Chairman—Many Empty Seats in Garden

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

CONVENTION HALL, June 30, 10:30 A. M.—Feeling that the day has arrived for the results of a week's work to be shown, the convention got to work more nearly on the appointed time than heretofore—that is to say, it is only about an hour behind the schedule. There is a notable falling off in attendance and plenty of empty seats in the galleries. The minds of all are on the Ku Klux fight, but the prevailing thought was to dismiss it as ended. So when a Massachusetts irreconcilable tries to reopen the matter with a resolution inquiring into the causes which led to the changing of certain votes on the minority report, there is a loud expression of disapproval.

The chair very properly rules it to be a matter into which the convention has no authority to go; thereby putting the lid on a box full of trouble. If a national convention should set up the practice of investigating the causes which from time to time cause the change of delegates' votes, it would need a continuing committee like the one Senator Borah wants for inquiry into campaign contributions.

The complexity of causes which lead men to fame, maintain or change their political opinions, are not easily unraveled. Association is one of the chief of these causes—the influence of a majority of minds upon one or two in constant association with them. The New York World, for example, hints strongly at secret, nefarious, and even menacing influences which caused certain changes in the votes of Georgia delegates. But in the columns of the World we find not merely the members of the staff of the paper, but a number of special writers, not subject to authority, consider all the contentions of that paper worthy of support. It is as unwarrantable to say that the Georgia delegates who changed their votes were subjected to a third degree as it would be to say that Mr. William Allen White, for example, was forced to subordinate his views to those of the paper publishing them.

DEMOCRATS SEEK NEW PARTY LEADER

Agree They Need One Around Whom All Can Unite—Klan Chasm Must Be Spanned

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

CONVENTION HALL, New York, June 30—Balloting for a presidential candidate who can heal the Klan-League schism in the Democratic party is now in progress. As it proceeds, the need of such a man becomes increasingly urgent in delegates' minds. The convention has reassembled, after a week-end of events unparalleled in Democratic annals, amid an external show of philosophic calm and restored unity. Leaders exude relief, not remorse. They pretend to believe that a useful housecleaning has taken place. They claim that party prospects for victory in November are better than they were before Saturday night's cyclonic storm. But assertions of this sort mask resentment and rancor that homeycom the convention through and through.

It will take more than a New York week-end to blot out the memories of the Klan controversy and the League conflict.

Meantime the convention has set itself to the task of adjusting things in general. Platforms excite conventions, but seldom stir the people. That is held to be particularly the case this year, now that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats have found it expedient to hoist paramount issues to the mainmast.

Had the Democrats gone to the country either on the League of Nations or the Anti-Klanism issue, they would have had a battle-cry with an emotional appeal. Now, leaders here confess, they have little or nothing that can be got hold of, for popular purposes—nothing that can be sloganized like "16 to 1" or "League of Nations" or "free trade," or "keep us out of war."

Popular Slogan Missing

They acknowledge, regretfully, that their platform is as platitudinous as vague, uninspiring and negative as they claim the Republican platform is. That being the sorrowful state of affairs, the wisest Democrats in New York realize that they now must find the man. The man they're after is somebody whose name, record, and reputation constitute a platform in themselves. He must be a man so outstanding and of such pre-eminent quality that he can make warring Democrats forget their strife and rally around him in a united fight for the overthrow of Calvin Coolidge.

The search for the man was difficult enough before the events of the past week. Today the quest has become more baffling than ever.

The League and Klan votes, taken in the stressful hours of Saturday night, have undoubtedly wrecked the hopes of nomination. Despite their intrepid claims, no one in New York outside of their own camps believes that either McAdoo or Smith now has a chance. If it was certain a week ago that these leaders in delegate strength would defeat each other, sooner or later, it is doubly and trebly certain today. They have the animosities engendered by the Klan fight to thank for that certainty. McAdoo people now will shrink at nothing to defeat Smith, and Smith people will do anything to overwhelm McAdoo. As each rival group easily controls a third of the convention, its veto power is absolute in a situation that requires two-thirds to nominate.

As the Klan controversy, with its bitterness and its bickerings, has played havoc with the plans of McAdoo and Smith, so it has likewise disarranged the prospects of Senator Oscar W. Underwood and Senator Samuel M. Ralston. The argument that if the convention, at the end of a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

COAST GUARD SEIZES RUMRUNNING CRAFT

Secretly captured by Coast Guard oficers late Friday night, Badger IV, No. 3012, one of the most daring and troublesome of rumrunning motorboats, is today being held under guard at the South Boston Army base. When the vessel was seized by the Coast Guard launch, the Pioneer, at Gloucester, it was without crew, and was carrying no liquor. It was identified, however, by Gloucester police as the boat which had been punctured by bullets in a skirmish two weeks ago. Although the Badger IV escaped at that time, several automobile trucks onto which a quantity of liquor had been transferred from the boat, was seized on the beach. Coast Guard officers and special treasury officials said today that the capture of the Badger IV, a specially designed rum-running vessel, was an important development in wiping out the illicit transfer of contraband liquors from the three-mile limit to the shore. It has a storage capacity of 100 cases of liquor, and has been able to elude the police so far because of its unusually light draft, enabling it to seek shelter in shallow bays and rivers.

World News in Brief

Washington—Indorsement of the plan for oblation, Dec. 7, as international Golden Rule Sunday is given by President Coolidge in a letter made public to the Near East Relief, which is conducting in the United States the movement sponsored internationally by the International Near East Association.

Christiania (AP)—The Norwegian Consul-General in New York has informed the foreign office that 778 Norwegian seamen deserted their ships in New York during 1923.

Washington—Farmers on the average made money on corn, cotton and potatoes last year, but lost on wheat and oats, the Department of Agriculture announced today. A compilation of reports showed that wheat cost averaged \$1.21 per bushel, with a sales value of 99 cents; corn cost 68 cents with a sales value of 81 cents, oats cost 52 cents with a sales value of 49 cents, and cotton cost 22 cents per pound with a sales value of 20 cents. Potato costs varied in different sections.

Panama—Richard O. Marsh, American explorer, has sailed for the United States with three blond Indians he brought with him from Dalen. The Indians—a girl and two boys—are claimed by Marsh to be specimens of the "white Indians" sought for four months in the jungles of southeastern Panama.

Manila (AP)—Days of the prairie schooner in the United States have been recalled by the constant stream of Filipino emigrants moving across the newly constructed highway from the west coast provinces of Luzon into the fertile Cagayan Valley, on the Pacific coast side. Cagayan Valley had been virtually inaccessible before the road was built.

New York (AP)—After circulating, many of them for more than a century, in the Dutch East Indies, 233 tons of copper coins were unloaded here recently on their way to a smelting plant in New Jersey. Many bore the date 1790; others were worn so smooth that their age could not be determined.

New York (AP)—Graduates of New York City high schools throughout the United States are being considered for the first award of the Alfred C. Blossom gold medal, to be given annually for distinguished civic service, according to a plan approved by the New York City Government Committee of this city. Public officials, welfare leaders, soldiers, aviators, actors and actresses are among those considered.

Managua, Nicaragua—American delegates to the Pan-American Federation of Labor conference have arrived here. They were enthusiastically received and entertained, and facilities will be provided for them to visit labor centers.

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CUMMINGS PRAISED
FOR HIS FRANKNESSExplanation to Convention of
What Committee Did, Brings
Words of Commendation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—Administration for the frank recital of the stormy session of the resolutions committee and of its seeking through prayer the guidance of Divine Power, that was given to the Democratic convention on Saturday morning by Homer C. Cummings of Connecticut, the chairman, found many voices today among those who had heard him.

Mr. Cummings' remarks were unusual in convention chronicles, for he departed from the perfunctory announcement that he might easily have made, and told the assembled delegates exactly what had occurred in the committee room.

The duty was forced upon him, when the convention met on Saturday, of explaining to an audience tense with expectation and uneasy because of rumors emanating from the continued night-long sessions of the resolutions committee that the platform it had assembled to hear was not ready and would not be ready until after the convention.

Instead of leaving the matter there, he told the convention with striking frankness and sincerity how acrimonious discussions had arisen to prevent agreement upon the two controversial planks and how at adjournment time at 6 in the morning, one of the members had begun to repeat the Lord's Prayer.

"We all united in it," Mr. Cummings said, "and then at the close Mr. Bryan lifted up his voice in an invocation for guidance and divine help in this hour of stress."

Those who spoke about Mr. Cummings' remarks today said that they had been deeply impressed by Mr. Cummings' earnest sincerity, his grave regard for the serious import of the occasion, and his deep desire for the harmony of the party that was endangered by the controversy.

The absence of oratorical flourish and "spell-binding" was commented on, and the dignity, simplicity and moving quality of the brief remarks were warmly commended. There were many expressions of approval for their courage and for their efficacy in allaying the apprehensions that were running riot in the convention hall.

A few persons, but only few in comparison with the rest, felt that Mr. Cummings had committed a tactical blunder in making such public mention of committee disputes, and objected in particular to his use of "acrimonious" describing them.

Tonight at the Pops

POLISH PROGRAM

March, "Sigurd Jorsalfar".....Grieg
Overture to "The Vikings".....Thomas
Waltz, "Española".....Waldteufel
Fantasia, "Il Tristano".....Mazurka
Mazurka from "Halka".....Moniusko
Violin solo—Polonaise No. 2 in D
Major.....Chopin
Nocturne, Op. 48, No. 1.....Chopin
Arranged.....Chopin
Fantasia, "Mazurka".....Paderewski
"Polish Kwartet".....Selection of Polish
Songs.....Sullivan
The "Lost Chord".....Sullivan
Taniec Góralaki from "Halka".....Moniusko

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston automobile sales managers, galemen and maintenance men. Assembly, Beacon Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 7:45.

Theaters:
Copley—"Hobson's Choice," 8:20.
Keith—"Vandeville," 8:20.
Tremont—"In the Valley," 8.
Wilbur—"Pay Baiter" in "The Dream Girl," 8:10.
St. James—"Kempy," 8:15.

Photoplays
Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:10, 8:10.
Tremont Temple—"Hold Your Breath," 1:30, 3:30, 7, 8:30.
Park—"Secrets," 8:20.
Fenway—"Tiger Love," 12:40, 3, 5:30, 8:45.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Boston Museum of Fine Arts: One-hour inspection tour under direction of Miss Anna A. Folson, starting at special rate of \$1.00, 11.

Art Exhibitions
Provincetown Art Association—Memorial Exhibition of the work of Elizabeth T. Thomas.
Casson Galleries—Landscapes by American artists.
Doll & Richards—Paintings; water colors by J. Olaf Olson; etchings by Huty.
Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition.
Goodspeed's Bookshop—Claude Lorrain prints; English caricatures.
Robert C. Vose Gallery—American masters; etchings.
Boston Art Club—Paintings by members.
Children's Art Center—Summer exhibition.
Harlow and Howland—Baltic murals by Lydia Bush-Brown.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Drawings by Dorothy F. Lathrop; sculpture by Gertrude Lathrop.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

TOMORROW

WNAC and W.T.A. The Shepard Stores and Edison, Boston, Mass. (178 Meters)
10:15 a. m.—1:30 p. m.—Democratic national convention, featuring the address of Mr. Cummings, chairman of the resolutions committee, by Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
10 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club talks.
1:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance, by Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
WGL American Radio & Research Corp., Medford, Mass. (340 Meters)
7 p. m.—Meeting of the Amrad Big Brother Club.
1:30 p. m.—"Africa from Cape Town to the Congo" to season a commercial traveler, by A. S. Flint.
7:45 p. m.—Concert arranged by Miss Doris Rose, soprano, assisted by Miss Pauline Blume, pianist; Miss Marie Fink, violinist; Mr. Harry Cohen, tenor.
8:15 p. m.—Selected readings by Mr. George A. Craig.
8:30 p. m.—Contra selections by Miss Elaine Thayer.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 21, 1918.

Trade Commission was impressed by
the sincerity and power of Mr. Cum-
mings' short address.

"I admire the courage of a man who is not afraid to say in public that he went down on his knees and prayed," he said. "The speech was wise and able and impressed me greatly. It was a difficult situation and he handled it ably. The wisest thing to do was to tell the delegates exactly what had happened, for rumors were everywhere and this was the best way to counteract them."

William D. Upshaw, member of Congress from Georgia and a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, said of Mr. Cummings' unusual recital:

The statement of Mr. Cummings covering the problems and spirit of the committee deliberations was distressing and yet refreshingly frank. No chairman of a great responsible committee should have been less frank with an expectant national convention. So intently had we followed him that when he told how the hearts and lips of the committee joined impulsively in the Lord's Prayer and how

Mr. Bryan, the Christian statesman, followed this with a personal fervent prayer for the guidance of God, many men found themselves in tears. This spirit of reverent anxiety to pervade the entire gathering, rank and file as well as of the leaders all day long and when at the last Mr. Bryan closed his speech with that impassioned appeal, calling the people to harmony and to God, it fell on the great convention like a benediction from the skies.

Carl C. Vrooman of Illinois, former Secretary of Agriculture and also a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in commenting on the unusual character of Mr. Cummings' remarks, praised his action cordially and said that he had heard commendation of it from many quarters.

Mr. Vrooman, like Mr. Upshaw, mentioned that the chairman's account of the concluding prayer had deeply affected the convention. He said:

I have heard a number of different persons speak with surprise and admiration of what Mr. Cummings said yesterday. Some have told me that they were moved to tears by his eloquent and deeply sincere recital. Mr. Cummings has proven an able and successful chairman of the resolutions committee and has a right to feel proud of the work he has accomplished.

He has been familiar with his power as a speaker for 30 years. When I was a student at Harvard and he was at Yale, we used to debate against each other, and I have always known him as a vigorous and accomplished speaker.

At the headquarters of the South Carolina delegation at the McAlpin Hotel the opinion among the delegates was that Mr. Cummings had been wise and courageous. The point that appealed to South Carolina was that by speaking frankly, openly, and gravely about the sessions of the committee, speaking about them in detail, Mr. Cummings had done a great deal to quiet much uncomfortable apprehension that had been stirred by rumors. The speech, it was felt, allayed alarm and restored confidence.

"Sensible, straightforward, and courageous," was the comment of one of the women delegates. Approval of the chairman's handling of the situation also found expression at the headquarters of the Virginia delegation. Andrew H. Allen based his approval on the fact that Mr. Cummings had faced a difficult duty that had to be faced and prepared the thought of the convention for the debate he knew was to come. He said: "There was a situation in the resolutions committee that had to be explained. The delegates had a right to know the facts, for rumors had been running wildly. He did the right thing and helped to prepare the convention for what was ahead of it, after the minority resolution was introduced."

GENERAL O'RYAN WILL
UPHOLD LEAGUE ISSUE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—Gen. John F. O'Ryan, member of the executive committee of the League of Nations Non-partisan League, will speak on "America's Interest in World Peace," at a meeting at the Harlem House Settlement, 311 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on Tuesday. This is one of a series of district meetings being held by the association to arouse sentiment favorable to the League of Nations and the World Court, under the direction of Raymond Foedick, chairman of the Greater New York branch of the association, and Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, political chairman of the association.

At the headquarters of the South Carolina delegation at the McAlpin Hotel the opinion among the delegates was that Mr. Cummings had been wise and courageous. The point that appealed to South Carolina was that by speaking frankly, openly, and gravely about the sessions of the committee, speaking about them in detail, Mr. Cummings had done a great deal to quiet much uncomfortable apprehension that had been stirred by rumors. The speech, it was felt, allayed alarm and restored confidence.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

TOMORROW

WNAC and W.T.A. The Shepard Stores and Edison, Boston, Mass. (178 Meters)
10:15 a. m.—1:30 p. m.—Democratic national convention, featuring the address of Mr. Cummings, chairman of the resolutions committee, by Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
10 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club talks.
1:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance, by Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
WGL American Radio & Research Corp., Medford, Mass. (340 Meters)
7 p. m.—Meeting of the Amrad Big Brother Club.
1:30 p. m.—"Africa from Cape Town to the Congo" to season a commercial traveler, by A. S. Flint.
7:45 p. m.—Concert arranged by Miss Doris Rose, soprano, assisted by Miss Pauline Blume, pianist; Miss Marie Fink, violinist; Mr. Harry Cohen, tenor.
8:15 p. m.—Selected readings by Mr. George A. Craig.
8:30 p. m.—Contra selections by Miss Elaine Thayer.

THE
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MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper
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KLAN PLANK VOTE
CREDITED TO BRYANHe Sways Convention Single-
Handed, Despite Constant
Howls From Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—When William Jennings Bryan took the platform early Sunday morning not one memorable thing had been said on the majority resolution pledging the Democratic Party to oppose religious bigotry and to maintain the orderly processes of the law without the mention of the words "Ku Klux Klan."

Single-handed and alone, the Com-moner undertook in 25 minutes to meet the flood tide of oratory which had satisfied the resounding convictions of the galleries. He was howled down and forced to wait while the chair appealed for order. Then, step by step, he developed six points in a case which forced the attention and at length the cheers of the most hostile convention crowd he ever faced.

At the end he wandered to an unrelated appeal for pious unity and sat down almost as hostile a demonstration as that which greeted the opening points of his speech.

But he had had time to make a real contest and which intersected the moral power of the religious issue so that, to those who felt the electric forces of his challenge, he alone stood at the end as responsible for the victory.

Great Day For Bryan

It was a great day for Mr. Bryan. Sitting from 8 o'clock Friday evening with the resolutions committee, Mr. Bryan fought a winning fight in the early hours of Saturday morning against the delegates who wanted to mention the Klan by name. According to members of the committee, Mr. Bryan spoke for 30 minutes with great emotion, an hour before the final vote was taken defending the unity of the Democratic Party and warning against the injection of a religious issue between "south and west."

At the end of his speech dawn was just breaking in the committee room at the Madison Square Hotel. Homer J. Cummings asked the committee to join in the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer; the Mr. Bryan arose and in a profoundly moving prayer asked for Divine guidance "on the ways of courage and tolerance" ahead of the Democratic Party.

Delegates everywhere today admit that had it not been for Mr. Bryan's personal share in the debate would have undoubtedly been lost. Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Governor Morrison of North Carolina, and Jared Y. Sanders of Louisiana, all able speakers, made no headway whatever against what William Patterson of Maine, Bainbridge Colby of New York, William C. Erwin of Georgia, (the latter of whom roused the convention to spectacular demonstration by a five-minute speech from the home of the Klan) and Mrs. Carol Maller of Pennsylvania.

Where his fellow defendants of the majority plank failed to score on their appeals for the unity of the Democratic Party against religious dissensions, Mr. Bryan won at once a commanding position in the debate when he shook his fist in the faces of the men who had just carried the standards of 15 states in an anti-Klan demonstration and said:

"Why didn't you demonstrate that way for the fundamental issues of the Democratic Party on which we must make our fight?"
Again he stirred the assembly when he reminded the delegates that never for 50 years had the Democratic Party made a religious issue part of its campaign. This appeal addressed frankly to the McAdoo delegates, gave them a chance to indulge in the first distinctive demonstration of the evening. Mr. Bryan appealed to the real strength of his cause directly and courageously and superbly expressed his strongest point of the evening by expressing his own contempt of the Klan as an issue.
"I am not willing to enliven the dying embers," he said, "and start a fire which shall carry this Klan into every congressional district in the United States."
This was the high point of his plea

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and was greeted with an outburst of applause, quite as great as any orator received during the day of impassioned speeches. Mr. Bryan justified himself in the strategic position that was given him; he was not so great as he had been, but he was great enough to turn the scale. And the Democratic Party has remembered to respect his voice and once more has thrilled to the eloquence of his historic personality.

MAINE PRIMARY
LAW UNDER FIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

believes that steps should be taken to bring about a change; that the enrollment feature should be insisted upon and that laws be enacted for the severe punishment of election clerks who permit violation.

A problem which the primary brought out and which the inspection of the ballots is hoped to throw light upon, is the use of homemade ballots, so called, in various parts of the State. Are they legal? If they are not, what of the disfranchising of voters, having a legal right to participate in the primary, from indicating their choice of a candidate for office by lack of ballots? Prominent lawyers, discussing this phase of the tangle, say they were not prepared to give an opinion; that they believe it is one of the questions which the courts will have to decide.

Only 65 cities and towns in Maine have 2000 or more population, and the primary law enrollment applies only to this number. There is a population of 447,801 in these 65 places and 320,213 in the other 455 towns and plantations. There arises the question as to the constitutionality of a law which grants special privileges and attempts to convey special rights on any one class and deprives another class of those same rights and privileges.

MADRID TO PUBLISH
'INDEPENDENT' PAPER

MADRID, June 18 (Special Correspondence)—Since Sept. 13, 1923, the date of the Spanish coup d'état, the operations of the military censor have been the effect of reducing considerable Spanish public faith in the press. In the days when the press was free there was the liveliest of rivalry in the various papers. Nowadays that is reduced to a minimum. The A. B. C. and El Debate support the dictator well, particularly the Debate, but there is no definite press campaign being carried on in behalf of the Directorate.

It is evidently to initiate such a campaign that a new paper, La Dictadura, has been edited by "El Duque de G." (a prominent writer of the Action (and supporter of de Rivera), which was suspended 10 days ago for disobeying the censor, is to be published. The policy of the paper is to prove that "the dictatorship is not a tyranny but an imposing of duty and a guarantee of justice, working to form a people capable of governing itself worthily." La Dictadura will be an "independent newspaper," although that word has received some curious uses of late.

GOVERNOR COX
OFF FOR VERMONT

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Cox left Boston this morning, bound for Proctor, Vt., to attend the annual meeting of the New England Governors. The Governor is expected to be at his desk in the State House for at least four or five days out of the seven all summer. He said that he would content himself with making week-end trips to his summer home in Wellmouth down Cape Cod and work the rest of the time.

Tonight Governor and Mrs. Cox are to stop in Williamstown and tomorrow morning they will motor to Proctor.

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VIRGINIA TRADE
ENVOYS IN BOSTONImproved Commerce Between
Southern State and New Eng-
land Hope of Visitors

Special from Monitor Bureau

Dr. Joseph H. Smith, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, and Major LeRoy Hodges, managing director of the same body, arrived here today on the fifth lap of their 10-city tour of New England for the purpose of cementing the business and merchandising relations of that region and Virginia. They are in New England with the object of conferring with business men, telling the latter about Virginia and getting from them pointers as to how to improve the trade and commerce of the southern State.

Dr. Smith and Major Hodges had conference this morning with Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of Boston, regarding the port of Boston and its shipping facilities. A further conference was held with William F. Williams, Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, who gave the visitors information regarding Commonwealth Pier, a State venture and the naval drydock in South Boston, which was built by the State but later sold to the Federal Government.

They were later conducted on a tour of the harbor, railroad and steamship terminals, and general facilities for receiving and shipping merchandise in the Port of Boston.

Dr. Smith and Major Hodges have in the past few years visited Bridgeport, New Haven, Norwich and New London, all in Connecticut, and Providence, R. I. From Boston they will go to Portsmouth, N. H., and to Portland, Me., and other towns to complete their tour. They seek all information available to them which has any bearing on methods of developing the Port of Boston that can be applied to the State.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler tonight and Tuesday; moderate westerly winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler on the east coast; moderate westerly winds.
Northern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler in southwestern Maine; moderate westerly winds.
Weather Outlook for Week: Showers probable at beginning and toward end of week; temperature near normal, except slightly below in middle Atlantic states.

Official Temperatures

(4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	(4 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany..... 64	Los Angeles..... 68
Atlantic City..... 68	Memphis..... 68
Boston..... 68	Montreal..... 60
Buffalo..... 62	San Francisco..... 64
Calgary..... 60	New Orleans..... 75
Charleston..... 64	New York..... 62
Chicago..... 58	Philadelphia..... 64
Denver..... 56	Pittsburgh..... 60
Eastport..... 56	Portland, Me..... 58
Galveston..... 60	Portland, Ore..... 64
Hatteras..... 58	San Francisco..... 64
Helena..... 58	St. Louis..... 52
Jacksonville..... 60	St. Paul..... 52
Kansas City..... 60	Washington..... 64

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:22 p. m.; Tuesday 10:52 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

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Massachusetts City Claims to Have Largest High School Band in World

North Adams' Juvenile Musical Organization Has Grown From 40 Members to 110

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 30 (Special)—Drury High School Band of 110 pieces, claiming to be the largest high school band in the world—stands as an impressive example of good work done in the last 13 years by James Morley Chambers as director of music in the public schools of this city. This organization was started 14 months ago, and at that time only six pupils of the school could play any sort of band instrument. Rapid progress and proficiency since then is largely due to the groundwork already laid by Mr. Chambers, plus unbounded enthusiasm by both members and conductor.

The band closed the school year by playing in the parade of the Elks' state convention in Pittsfield, but it is quite possible that one or two excursions will be made in the summer vacation, and interesting things are planned for next year.

Outstanding among the experiences of the year that has just closed was a visit to New York City in April, on which occasion the boy and girl musicians and accompanying city officials of North Adams were made guests of the city by Mayor Hylan, who met them at the City Hall steps and was photographed in the big group.

The party had a detail of police to escort them about the city and a boat was provided for them to cruise through the harbor. By invitation, the band played to a big audience in the Hippodrome and gave a concert in Town Hall which was broadcast by W.E.A.F. It paraded in Fifth Avenue and had luncheon on the steamship Leviathan. The trip occupied three

days and cost \$4500. Of this amount \$2500 was raised by two concerts and the rest by popular subscription. The Mayor and five members of the school board went along.

The children saw the principal sights of the metropolis. They were taken through the public buildings, art galleries and museums, and the educational value of the trip was great. A trip to the national capital is on the program for next year.

Drury High School Band was organized through the support of the Kiwanis Club. Forty members were enrolled at the start. Mr. Chambers drilled them and gradually recruited the ranks and appears as conductor at all concerts. The members have taken courses in harmony and appreciation of music and some of them have taken lessons from professional instructors outside of their work at school.

Their execution and the spirit with which their work is invested have gained high praise. When seven months old the organization took first prize at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield. More recently it played at the Hampden County Teachers' Convention in the Municipal Auditorium in the same city, and has appeared on various occasions in different parts of Berkshire County. The band wears neat uniforms of buff color.

Next season, by Mr. Chambers to form a girls' glee club at Drury next season. In addition to his school work he has been for some years director of the North Adams Symphony Orchestra and the North Adams Choral Society and is organist at the Methodist Church.

Drury High School, North Adams, Band on Steps of New York City Hall



Front Row, Left to Right: John Delaney, Commissioner of Docks, New York; Dr. Francis O'Hara, Manager of Tour; W. K. Greer, Mayor of North Adams; Dorothy Welch, Drum Major; John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York; James Morley Chambers, Conductor of the Band.

RECREATION UNION ORGANIZED AT B. U.

Society to Avoid Commercialized Play Has National Aim

To promote higher ideals in recreation, to train leaders for a church-centered program of recreation and to develop methods of social recreation are the objects of the Social-Recreation Union, formed recently by students of Boston University. Students from 24 states joined in the preliminary organization, and they hope to make the union a national organization. Lynn Rohrbough, student and director of physical training and director of the recreation department at Boston University, described the union's aims in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Rohrbough said in part:

Our primary aim is to develop a program of church-centered recreation for our country. We want to aid them in the expression of the individual self. We want to get away from the commercialization of recreation, in the form of public dancing, carnivals and the like.

This program of recreation we hope to connect up with the church. All denominations are represented in our original group, and we are gathering recruits from those who are interested in all parts of the United States. Those who wish to join must promise to submit regularly quarterly reports of their best "stunts," new games, new ideas, etc. These reports will enable us to keep in touch with everything new or original, and it will establish the personal touch we have long wanted.

Our original group contained about 30 or 40 students; but we already have over 300 applicants on hand. The present organization is temporary only. We hope to secure some one of the foremost leaders in this field of social recreation as our leader next year, and establish what will be a genuine national organization of social recreation leaders, opposed to the commercialization of our amusements and actively engaged in training leaders for a real program of Christian recreation.

The recreation program as worked out by these young people, Mr. Rohrbough said, includes athletics, dramatics, music, social games, "mixers," indoor and outdoor games of amusement, everything necessary to a balanced program of self-developing activities. Small prizes are being offered for new games, and old games are being prepared for publication in a small handbook for use by social recreation leaders. The handbook is to be supplemented by a quarterly made up of the contributions of members of the union in all parts of the Nation.

A temporary organization has been effected under the chairmanship of the various departments of the organization, as follows:

Lynn Rohrbough, Boston, Mass., publication and training; Terence F. Ogden, Rochester, N. Y., outdoor recreation; Russell Phillips, Grinnell, Ia., indoor recreation; Miss Ethel Rae Robinson, University Place, Neb., dramatic recreation; Oscar Gustafson, Evanston, Ill., musical recreation; W. A. Milne, Rochester, Pa., secretary of the union; Miss Alice Fowden, Germantown, Pa., treasurer.

NEW BLUE HILL ROAD DELAYED
Construction work on a proposed route through the Blue Hill Park to the south shore has been halted by the Norfolk County commissioners, who have dismissed the petitions to lay out the road. The commissioners have issued a statement giving as the reason for their action the fact that the towns of Milton and Canton, through which portions of the road would run, imposed certain conditions in voting their share of the building expense. These conditions, say the commissioners, cannot be accepted except by an act of the Legislature.

DR. FAUNCE TO BE HONORED
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30 (Special)—Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, is to be given a testimonial dinner by the Providence Chamber of Commerce in October at the Providence Biltmore Hotel in honor of his continued service in his present position for the past 25 years. The affair will mark the appreciation of the community for the unusual and very helpful interest this educator has taken in public affairs at large. Speakers of national prominence in the business world will be invited.

FISH CONSERVING PLANS OUTLINED

State and Federal Authorities Unite in Measure

Conservation and development of the American fisheries from the viewpoint of food supply, the first steps of which were made possible by the last Congress in enacting the Alaska Fisheries Act, is to assume far greater scope in present plans of the Department of Commerce are carried out. It was learned here today from Lynn W. Meekins of the Department of Commerce. One of the most important phases of the program is the completion of a definite basis of co-operation between the Federal and the states and the state authorities and with the fish and game clubs in the more extensive and better organized propagation of internal game and food fish.

Efforts are to be made to bring about joint control of the shad fisheries of the Atlantic coast, between the Federal Government and the states concerned. The shad fisheries have diminished nearly 75 per cent during the last 30 years due to conflict of policies between states in the control of these fisheries.

During the past 70 years, the salmon fisheries of the Atlantic coast, according to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, who points out that this species can be greatly restored if joint action can be obtained between the states and the Federal Government, have diminished nearly 75 per cent during the last 30 years due to conflict of policies between states in the control of these fisheries.

Another phase of the conservation program is the proposed effort to re-establish the sturgeon fisheries in the proposed between the states and the Federal Government, covering streams and bays where sturgeon spawn in the North Atlantic, with the hope of re-establishing this species, which has 98 per cent disappeared, due to over fishing.

VERMONT SUMMER SCHOOL IS OPENED

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 30 (Special)—With a registration exceeding that of any former year, the summer school at University of Vermont opened today for its sixteenth session. All the available rooms in the dormitories have been taken.

The management of the summer session will organize week-end parties to Mt. Mansfield, Vermont's highest peak, Bolton Mountain, Montclair Glen on Camel's Hump, as well as to other points of exceptional beauty in the Burlington section of the Long Trail. Saturday, July 26, has been designated as Mount Mansfield Day, when students will climb the mountain.

Other trips will be made to Ausable Chasm, N. Y., and to the ruins of Fort Amherst. At the close of the session, there will be an opportunity for those who desire to take a five days' trip to Quebec and Montreal.

MANY ORCHARDS TO BE INSPECTED

Connecticut Tour to Be Made in Connection With Visit of American Society

HARTFORD, Conn., June 30 (Special)—The Connecticut Pomological Society, which will have its annual orchard tour in connection with the tour of the American Pomological Society, has announced the itinerary for the State.

The tour through Connecticut will be on August 11 and 12. The visiting fruit growers will meet on their arrival from New York State, and during the two days they will spend in Connecticut they will be shown some of the largest and most interesting orchards in the State. Prominent visiting fruit men will speak at field meetings.

The first meeting will take place at Conyer's Farm, Greenwich. The tour will then proceed to New Haven and the State experiment station. The party will then go through Mt. Carmel to the orchards of Henry & Son in Wallingford and to other orchards in the Wallingford section, including the nurseries and orchards of Barnes Brothers.

The party will then go to New Britain, where it will pass the night, taking part in an evening meeting in co-operation with several New Britain organizations.

The second day of the tour will begin with a visit to the orchards of T. Rogers and Son, Southington, when a meeting will be held with a program of speaking, followed by a basket lunch. The next point of interest on the tour will be the L. C. Root & Sons orchards in Framingham, and from there the trip will be through Hartford to Storrs, where the visitors will be shown about the State Agricultural College and entertained at supper. Leaving the college in the early evening, the party will tour into Rhode Island, where meetings will be held the following day.

The visiting fruit growers will include not only American Pomological Society officials but also well-known college and station experts from the south and west, and many fruit growers from near-by states. Connecticut fruit growers are urged to join the tour and take advantage of its many interesting features, as it is expected this will be the most extensive and important orchard tour ever conducted in the State.

FOREST CLUB STARTS ON "HIKE" TO ROCKIES

Eighty members of the Field and Forest Club of Boston left the city last night for a 8910-mile trip throughout the Rocky Mountains. The party, of which the Rev. Charles W. Casson of the Rosindale Unitarian Church is head, will make its first stop at Ottawa this morning, and then proceed to Montreal. They will return Aug. 2.

Included in the itinerary are the Canadian Rockies, Lake Louise and Banff, Jasper National Park, Mt. Robson, Alaska coast, inside passage of northern Pacific coast, Stanley Park, Banier National Park, American Rockies, Yellowstone National Park, Great Lakes, Niagara Falls, Great Gorge, the Thousand Islands by boat, and the Lacine Rapids.

NEW HAMPSHIRE IN QUANDARY OVER ILLEGAL INHERITANCE TAX

Refereendum on Constitutional Convention Planned—Millions Paid in Under the Law

CONCORD, N. H., June 30 (Special)—That the decision of the New Hampshire Supreme Court throwing out the state inheritance tax law on the ground of unconstitutionality makes it necessary for the people to amend the constitution or suffer a considerable loss in revenue which must be made up in other forms of taxes, is the agreed opinion of state officials seen by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The machinery for an immediate amendment to the constitution is at hand through a provision in the constitution by which, once in seven years, the sense of the people is taken on the expedience of calling a convention to revise the constitution.

The seventh year, in this case, is this year and the sense of the people will be taken at the annual municipal election by means of a referendum upon the ballot. If a majority vote in favor of calling a convention, it will be the duty of the Legislature of 1925 to provide for the election of delegates to it at the annual municipal election in March, 1925. The convention will then meet probably in the following June, and any amendments adopted by it will become effective upon ratification by a two-thirds popular vote which would be taken either at the state election in 1926 or at a special election earlier.

New Hampshire has no means of amending its constitution except by constitutional convention especially called for the purpose. If the people should this fall decline to vote in favor of calling a convention, there would be no further opportunity to set this necessary machinery in operation for another seven years. The amendment to the constitution necessary to make it possible to carry out the intention of the Legislature to tax inheritances at graduated rates of taxation which is laid down in the constitution, as adopted in 1834, by which all property that is taxed at all must be taxed equally and at the same proportionate rate. Under this rule the estate of a very wealthy person must be taxed no more than that of any other person who has a taxable estate.

The constitution as originally adopted made no provision whatever for the taxation of inheritances and successions, and prior to 1903 efforts of the Legislature to levy such taxes were denied on the ground of unconstitutionality. The courts then took the ground that inheritances were not taxable property. In 1903, however, the constitution was amended to cover this point and to specifically provide that the Legislature should have power to tax them. The amendment did not provide, however, that graduated rates might be applied, and at subsequent constitutional conventions, all efforts to clear up the point of constitutionality on laws establishing graduated rates have met with failure.

Graduated rates have been applied, however, since 1919, and in the interval of the past five years several million dollars have actually been collected in taxes under the provisions of laws that are now declared to be unconstitutional. No further collections will be attempted, but whether or not money collected will be refunded voluntarily by the State is not yet known. The office of the Attorney General, which has the duty of collecting the taxes, informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that it is not proposed to refund any taxes, at least for the present.

Soiled Newport Beach Is Rebuilt

Dunes Furnish Sand to Replace Oil-Covered Area

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30 (Special)—By the removal of approximately four feet of sand the entire length of the beach, and its replacement by fresh sand from nearby dunes, another of the Newport beaches, Hazard's Beach, has been cleared of the effects of oil from the tanker Llewellyn Howland, that went ashore on Seal Ledge off the southern Newport shore this spring and distributed much of its cargo on the bay before the remainder was burned by Government engineers.

GEORGIA WOMAN APPOINTED
ATLANTA, Ga., June 28 (Special Correspondence)—The first woman to win a state house job since women received the franchise in Georgia is Miss Ruth Blair. She has just been appointed the state historian, succeeding Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight, who has resigned.

NEW ENGLANDERS ADVISED TO UNITE

Monthly Business Conferences of State Chambers of Commerce Proposed

HARTFORD, Conn., June 30 (Special)—Monthly New England business conferences to promote the welfare of the six states are urged by Frank P. Furlong, vice-president of the Hartford-Aetna National Bank of Hartford. Mr. Furlong says:

Following along the lines of least resistance, not caring what tomorrow may bring forth, floating down stream, as it were, I grant you, a pleasant way for most to get along but if we would succeed, and I speak more particularly for New England, let us cease drifting, bend to the oars, and commence rowing up stream.

If we would avoid relief agencies and obviate the need of calling for contributions from generous citizens to stem the tide and keep private at low level through New England, we must awaken to the importance of prompt action. My suggestion would be joint monthly meetings of the state chambers of commerce of the New England states, in order that an inventory of conditions may be taken, and that we may better know how to proceed for New England's protection; the meetings to be addressed by captains of industry, followed by conferences with the heads of New England railroad systems, in order to bring unity and a closer understanding between the business interests of New England and its transportation system, of which all should be boosters.

Were a program of this character to be followed, it would without question serve to put an end once and for all to further agitation for receivership for any of the New England railroads. An opportune time for giving consideration to action of this character could not be found, in that for the first time in many years we have a New England man for President of the United States, a sane, conservative man, whose love of New England and her interests is deeply rooted. A man of lofty ideals, whose one thought and desire is to administer wisely and safely in the interest of all.

VERMONT READY FOR GOVERNORS

New England Executives to Be Gov. Proctor's Guests

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 30—New England governors and members of their families will be the guests of Gov. Redfield Proctor and Mrs. Proctor for the three days beginning tomorrow. A similar meeting was held last year at Poland Springs Me., upon the invitation of Gov. Percival Baxter. The party will meet at Proctor, the Governors' home, for luncheon, after which the members will make a motor trip through Pittsford, Forestdale and over the mountain to Rochester, going north through Hancock, Granville, Warren to Waterbury and spend the night at the Inn there.

Wednesday's trip includes a visit to Montpelier, where an hour or two will be spent in the inspection of the State House. In the afternoon the party will motor to Mount Mansfield and through Smugglers Notch. Thursday, the party will drive from Stowe through Williamstown Gulf to Woodstock.

GIRL SCOUTS SAIL FOR WORLD MEET

Return Visit by English Group Planned for Next Summer

The group of Massachusetts Girl Scouts going to England to attend the international convention, under the auspices of England's Girl Guides, to be held at Foxlease Park, next month, left Boston for Montreal, whence they sailed for Liverpool on Saturday.

It is the first time that an official group, representing the Girl Scouts of America, have gone to represent the United States at any such international encampment. The fact that England and the other countries represented there this summer will be asked to send representatives to the United States next summer for a meeting of similar international scope is being talked of enthusiastically by Girl Scout national officers.

Foxlease Park is the gift of an American woman, residing in England, to the Girl Guides, which is the English equivalent of the Girl Scouts. It is an estate of great size and beauty, and the furnishings of the manor has been shared in by American and other groups.

In reporting the invitation from England for American girls to attend the Foxlease meeting, Mrs. Juliette Low, founder of the Girl Scouts in America, said at the Chicago convention held in April:

Accepting this invitation means more than just getting to know English girls. We will be able to help them in several ways. In certain fields such as cantalinity, and organization, American girls lead, and England needs help in them. We hope that the experience, too, will have the natural influence of strengthening the ties that mean friendly relations between nations.

If England, burdened with taxation, can offer us hospitality, we ought to make every effort not only to send over girls this year, but to bring English delegates to America next year.

Before the delegation returns late in the summer, it will visit Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood, Hampton Court in England, where the original of the maze at Cedar Hills, the Girl Scout estate in Waltham, is located, and the Shakespeare country.

BOY SCOUTS' CAMP OPENS FOR SEASON

YAWGOOG, R. I., June 30 (Special)—Camp Yawgoog today commenced its ninth season as summer host to the Boy Scouts of the Greater Providence Council. J. Harold Williams of Providence, scout executive, is on his sixth summer as camp master. Owing to the late season, the camp is a week late in starting. Scoutcraft plays a big part in the Yawgoog program, and a new plan calling for four scouting periods, of a half-hour each, every morning is believed a big step forward.

A new two-story mess hall and recreation center, now under construction, will be ready for occupancy by the time the crest of the season's enrollment arrives.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING
Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, as compiled by F. W. Dodge Corporation, follow. Contracts awarded week ended June 24, 1924, \$5,345,000; corresponding period 1923, \$7,691,200; corresponding period 1922, \$7,911,000; and for 1921, \$4,156,000.

\$17,543,649 BUILDING PERMITS GRANTED

Massachusetts Maintaining Its Gains—Rental Decrease Noted in Boston District

Applications for building permits filed in 37 cities in Massachusetts in May of this year reveal an increase of 2.8 per cent over the number of applications made in these cities for the same month of 1923. The aggregate value represented by these permits for last month is \$17,543,649, which in turn is 4.5 per cent greater than the aggregate of \$16,793,557 for the previous 30 days. The value of the applications for May a year ago was \$17,061,846.

Another significant development, which is viewed as a consequence of a substantial reduction in rentals, especially in Greater Boston. The results of a survey just completed by one of the largest employers of labor in the city show that on an average rents have dropped 15 per cent, and dollars in apartments renting under \$50.

Boston's Big Gain

This fact is accounted for by the observation that there are now at least 10,000 more apartments in Greater Boston than a year ago. By Oct. 1, 1924, when most of the apartment house leases expire, it is estimated that there will be ready for occupancy \$15,000,000 worth of apartment houses more than there were in existence on Oct. 1, 1923. At the same time, there were being built in the city and suburbs pay almost any rent demanded; today the situation appears to be about reversed. Indications are that there will be still further reductions in rentals throughout Boston and other Massachusetts cities.

Another aspect of the situation which explains the reduction of rents and forecasts a slackening of speculation is the fact that the banks are now tightening up on loans.

Analysis of the returns from the building departments of the 37 Massachusetts cities to the Department of Labor and Industries in the State House show that there were increases in May of this year, as compared with the returns from the same cities in April, in 24 of the 37 cities. Large building operations planned are shown from figures from Chicopee, Haverhill, Malden, and Pittsfield and Quincy. Decreases are reported from Boston and Cambridge.

The aggregate for May of this year, or \$17,543,649, consisted of \$8,571,935, or 50.6 per cent, for new residential buildings, of \$6,479,317, or 35.9 per cent, for new non-residential buildings, and \$2,492,397, or 12.5 per cent, for alterations, repairs, and additions. The returns show that applications were filed for the erection of 1139 new residential buildings, planned to provide accommodations for 1948 families in housekeeping buildings alone, as follows:

Strictly residential dwellings, one-family houses for 677 families; two-family residences for 739 families; multi-family houses for 509 families; and residential buildings with stores in the first floors therein for 32 families.

Report by Cities

In 16 of these 37 Massachusetts cities accommodations for 25 or more families were planned in May and the number of families to be provided for were as follows: Boston, 409; Springfield, 320; Worcester, 191; Quincy, 118; Chicopee, 102; Medford, 156; Newton, 75; New Bedford, 65; Fall River, 50; Lowell, 44; Holyoke, 37; Fitchburg, 34; Waltham, 34; Somerville, 30; Revere, 28, and Pittsfield, 26.

The number of applications to build new non-residential structures was 2305, while the principal items were: 132 public and private garages, at an estimated value of \$1,932,701; nine office buildings including banks, valued at \$1,028,150; seven churches at \$570,000; four institutions at \$544,000; three schools valued at \$405,000; 25 factories, bakeries and other workshops costing an estimated \$291,655, and two public buildings, \$277,200.

The amount of new residential building in prospect was large in the following cities, for which the number of dwellings planned and their value are given: Boston, 115, \$1,890,375; Chicopee, 71, \$388,300; Fall River, 33, \$186,250; Holyoke, 25, \$258,000; Lowell, 33, \$169,200; Medford, 62, \$340,975; New Bedford, 34, \$330,000; Newton, 58, \$580,200; Quincy, 92, \$490,900; Springfield, 145, \$1,154,325; Waltham, 23, \$162,800, and Worcester 129, \$968,660.

The estimated value of buildings for the erection of which permits were requested in 37 cities during the first five months in 1924 was \$69,395,775—an increase of 13.1 per cent when compared with the corresponding value (\$60,279,225) for the first five months in 1923. During these five months in 1924 the total value represented by applications filed for permits to erect new residential buildings was \$34,500,708, and accommodations for 730 families were planned.

Massachusetts Girls on Way to World Scout Encampment in England



GERMANY ACCEPTS ALLIED DEMANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

in a perilous position. Mr. MacDonald on his side is haunted by the possibility of his efforts to make peace resulting in war.

Five things are asked from Germany:

1. The reorganization of the police forces to render them unable to fulfill a military role.
 2. Munition factories to be rendered incapable of producing war material.
 3. The delivery of war material in excess of the figures under the treaty.
 4. The transmission of documents, indicating the material existing at the moment of the armistice, and permitting the allies to estimate the production during the war.
 5. The promulgation of a law necessary for the prohibition of the importation and exportation of war instruments, the prohibition of recruiting and the organization of an army in a manner contrary to the Treaty of Versailles, and the destruction of plans of mobilization, the dismissal of superfluous officers.
- It is essential that full satisfaction shall be given on all these points, if the endeavor at reconciliation are to prove successful. It is the more important because of the ambiguous attitude of the German Nationalists and the menacing purpose of men like General von Seeckt, the undoubted breaches of the treaty, the long suspension of the Allies' supervision and circumstantial stories published in many newspapers. General Nollet, who was head of the international commission, is particularly anxious now, as War Minister, to clear up the whole mystery.

The reply of Germany, which has at last come, contains conditions which can hardly be accepted. Nominally it is in the affirmative, but it is stipulated:

1. That the operation of control should begin only a month hence.
2. It should begin by the inspection of factories.
3. The establishment of a general inventory should follow, not precede, the fulfillment of the five points previously enumerated.

The official interpretation of these reservations is not yet made, but unofficially it is considered that an attempt is being made by Germany to gain time. A month's delay means carrying the question over the coming London conference. The results of the conference would determine its subsequent attitude. Thus a sort of blackmail is being practiced. The stipulation that the Allies should begin in the factories, is believed designed to put the commission into conflict with the working population in the large centers at the commencement.

As for the postponement of any inventory, this also would give time. Altogether while France, in its present mood would like to believe in the good faith of Germany, this response cannot be accepted without more careful examination. Otherwise there would be the mere pretense of the re-establishment of control. Doubtless too much encouragement cannot be given the democratic element in Germany, but it is necessary that some sincere response be forthcoming, and for the moment it is impossible so to describe the new note.

NEW YORK THEATER PATRONAGE HELD UP DURING CONVENTION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—The rather abrupt termination of a number of theatrical shows here last night was a surprise, although many would have had the season several weeks ago had not the convention seemed to hold out indications of added business. This has not materialized. In fact, during the last few days, the show at Madison Square Garden has seemed to act as a strong opposition or counter-attraction and receipts have been less than normal all through the week in many of the regular theaters.

The visitors who came to New York for the convention have not helped to fill their theaters nor, to any appreciable extent, patronized the outdoor attractions, like Coney Island. Even the Sunday excursions on the Hudson failed to show any increase of patronage this morning. Many of the boats had less than the usual patronage.

The delegates and their friends apparently enjoy New York itself and what it offers in its streets, parks, art galleries and cafes. This does not mean that they are not spending money, for the shops and restaurants have fared well, but, just as one goes to London or Paris to enjoy the atmosphere and to see how the people live in those cities, so the guests of the past few days are taking in New York.

Reviewing the list of the plays closed Saturday night shows that only two or three of them had been doing a profitable business for several weeks. The rest were due to disappear in any event. And incidentally the spectacular musical shows have felt little difference on account of the convention. Their out-of-town patronage is a constant one, and is probably as large as the entire convention crowd every week.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST. NOT TO DECORATE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—An effort on the part of the merchants of Thirty-Fourth Street to decorate their thoroughfare in honor of the Democratic convention was made futile by the city administration, which justly, as is known by the publication of an exchange of letters. The administration refused to grant the necessary permit because too many other organizations might be led to make the same request.

Fifth Avenue was decorated by the Mayor's Committee on Receptions to Distinguished Guests. Commissioner Grover A. Whalen, secretary of the Thirty-Fourth Street Midtown Association, commenting on Mr. Whalen's letter, declared that although the principal benefit of the decorations in Fifth Avenue went to the merchants along the way, the expense was borne by the taxpayers, while the Thirty-Fourth Street merchants were willing to pay for their own decorations.

RELEASE OF NOTED BONNET-ROUGE STAFF VARIOUSLY RECEIVED

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 29.—Indignation on one side, and strong approval on the other, has greeted the ministerial decision which will have the effect of releasing from prison men of the notorious Bonnet Rouge newspaper, which during the war conducted an anti-nationalist campaign. Some met violent ends, others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, namely Marion, Golsky and Landau, for having intelligence and commerce with the enemy. At present Landau alone has been released, but the Minister of Justice has sent the dossiers in the other cases before the public prosecutor with a view to revision.

It is expected that provisional measures will be taken in favor of Goldsky and Marion. Opinion in France has always been divided on this case. Many considered that the ordinary sub-editors of the Bonnet Rouge were only guilty of expressing their honest opinions against war, and were innocent of any crime. Others, however, considered that the transactions of the directors. They were condemned at a time when passions ran high by a war tribunal. Undoubtedly if their opinions are alone in question, it is high time to release them. But the present measure is believed to be a step toward extending the amnesty to others, including Joseph Caillaux, who, if the bill now before the Chamber passes, will probably soon be free to re-enter public life and take his seat in the Chamber or Senate.

SWARAJISTS WIN FIGHT ON BOYCOTT

No Member of Congress Committee Will Be Penalized for Failure to Carry Out Program

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, June 30.—After protracted debate the All-India Congress committee in session at Ahmedabad came to a compromise, patching up the quarrel for the time being. The compromise is due to Mahatma Gandhi's climb down in the last hour. The resolutions originally drafted by Mr. Gandhi, and resigned, would oust the Swarajists' congress executives if they failed to comply with all conditions.

On Saturday, when Mr. Gandhi made a resolution making spinning compulsory, the Swarajists in a body left the meeting. The resolution was passed, Mr. Gandhi himself deleting the penalty clause.

The Swarajists subsequently conferred with Mr. Gandhi and offered to come to terms. Mr. Gandhi agreed to modify the resolutions precluding those from holding office in the Congress organizations who had not observed the fivefold boycott, namely, foreign cloth, Government law courts, schools, titles and legislative bodies. Mr. Gandhi unwillingly agreed to modify a resolution.

The boycott still forms part of the Congress program. There is now no question of a member of the Congress committee being penalized for failure to carry out any item of the boycott program. The original resolutions of a mandatory character were replaced by resolutions of an advisory nature. The resolutions as passed constitute a decisive victory for the Swarajists, but the compromise does not heal the differences of the two parties, but simply covers them up. Although the principal issues of the Swarajists were won, a moderate Mr. Gandhi succeeded in carrying the resolution condemning the murder of Ernest Day by Gohindabhai.

PATRIOTIC ORDER TO GIVE FLAG TO ROOSEVELT HOUSE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—The National Auxiliary, United States War Veterans, will present a flag and flagstaff to Roosevelt House, 28 East Twentieth Street, on the afternoon of July 5 in memory of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Guests of national importance will take part in the presentation and dedication of the flag, which will be preceded by a short parade of Spanish War veterans, auxiliaries, American Legion posts and auxiliaries, and other patriotic and fraternal organizations, under the leadership of William A. Dawkins, department commander of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Arrangements for supplying the staff and flag have been carried out under the supervision of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Committee, the National Auxiliary, and the United Spanish War Veterans.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association has restored Roosevelt House, the birthplace of the President, as far as possible, and has built a museum alongside it in which many relics of his life as a child, as leader of the Rough Riders, and as President of the United States are treasured.

DEMOCRATS INSPECT ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—Visiting Democrats inspected the headquarters of the eastern department of the United States Army on Governor's Island yesterday and were the guests of Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, commander, and Mrs. Bullard, at the Officers' Club. Later they made a tour of the fortifications.

Leaving the Battery on the steamer General Hancock at 4 o'clock the party was welcomed to the island by Col. and Mrs. Julius Conrad and officers of the staff.

During the visit a fleet of destroyers lay at anchor off the island. Rear Admiral C. G. Magruder received on board the Richmond. Arrangements for the visit were made by the national eight-secting and harmony committee with Mrs. Anna Naughton in charge and Mrs. Charles F. Burch acting as committee hostess.

MUSSOLINI TO LEAD COALITION CABINET

Italian Prime Minister Decides to Reconstruct His Ministry—Fascist Members Reduced

By Special Cable

ROME, June 29.—The Italian political situation is unchanged. Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, is now engaged in reconstruction of his ministry, and of two courses which were opened to him, either to present to the King the resignation of the whole Cabinet or to proceed to reconstruction, he chooses the latter. Even if he had adopted the first course, the King would have intrusted Signor Mussolini again with the formation of a new Cabinet, as he still remains the leader of the largest party in Parliament.

The Fascist Prime Minister, when charged at the end of October, 1922, to form a Cabinet, formed a coalition ministry in which only Socialists and Republicans were included. In the course, however, of his 20 months' government, he dismissed practically all those ministers who did not belong to the Fascist party so that he actually presided over a Fascist Cabinet.

Now Signor Mussolini makes a step backward and, according to latest information, he will again lead a coalition cabinet, in which Liberals, Democrats and Roman Catholics will be included, so that the number of Fascist ministers will be reduced.

Milan was yesterday the scene of some violent episodes committed by the Fascists, who entered cafes and restaurants and assaulted the occupants. Several Fascists were arrested. These acts of violence, together with others committed in some other cities, have provoked the greatest indignation.

SOVIET MAKES NEW PROPOSAL ON DEBT

Negotiations Over Pre-Revolutionary Obligations to Be Resumed in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 30.—The council of foreign bondholders expects that negotiations with the Soviet delegation regarding recognition of pre-revolutionary Russian debts are to be resumed shortly. The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed today. The Soviet delegates previously made an offer, and when this proved unacceptable it was mutually agreed to adjourn the question indefinitely in order to allow time for the Russians to put forward a new offer. The council refused to discuss the nature of the Soviet proposal, but indicated that current reports concerning it were not only inaccurate, but grossly so.

Reports in question are to the effect that the Soviet would recognize in full all bonds which had not changed hands since 1917, the date of revolution, and would be prepared to offer opposition to those who had bought bonds since, as speculation.

Such an offer, it was said, would probably involve the Soviet Government in the question of recognition at face value of the great part of pre-revolutionary debt, as the Monitor representative understands that comparatively few bonds have changed hands since the Bolshevik came into power. The total nominal value of these is about \$56,000,000. Soviet ideas of a fair composition of this amount would seem to have hitherto proved untenable, and to represent a little more than a tithe of this amount.

NEW YORK LEADS PEACH CONSUMPTION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—As a peach-loving city, New York has no equal in the United States, according to recent fruit market statistics. One third of the peach shipments from Georgia come to New York and no matter how many carloads this may be, they are all consumed. New York has sustained this record for years, not because it has the greatest population of any city in the country, but on the basis of proportion.

Chicago, with about half the population of New York, finds a demand for 1922 carloads of peaches each year, while New York needs 393 carloads during the average year. A carload carries about 450 crates or 70,000 peaches. Pittsburgh ranks next with an average record of 1000 cars per season.

The popularity of the peach, which some fruit distributors say is second only to that of oranges in New York, is probably due to a great natural taste for this fruit fostered by the location of New York City between the great fruit sections of New Jersey and New York. New Jersey ships on an average of 395 cars of peaches here each year, and New York State, 621 carloads.

Chicago's supply comes largely from the west and middle-west. The nearby Michigan orchards fill what would be the equivalent of 2500 cars per season, a quantity which is sent to Chicago by boat. Illinois contributes nearly 200 while the State of New York sends less than half as many.

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BOUNDARY ISSUE ENTERS NEW PHASE

Judge Feetham Arrives From South Africa to Preside Over Ulster Conferences

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 30.—Judge Feetham, president of the Ulster Boundary Commission, arrived here today and visited J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary. Judge Feetham is to make a preliminary investigation at prior sittings of the commission which is expected to commence the latter end of July, after the judicial committee of the Privy Council has reported upon the legal aspect of this matter.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20.—Judge Feetham is one of the band of Englishmen who have helped to establish responsible government at first in South Africa and afterwards in less complete form in India. Son of a clergyman of the Church of England in Monmouthshire, and brother to the Bishop of North Queensland in Australia, he was educated at Marlborough and New College, Oxford. He went to the Transvaal in 1902 and became town clerk of Johannesburg in the following year. He afterward practiced at the bar, and was legal adviser at first to Lord Selbourne and afterward to Lord Salisbury and Lord Buxton, thus retaining the confidence of three high commissioners, one of whom was a Unionist and the other two Liberals. He was also an adviser on constitutional questions in connection with the drafting of legislation in the British Parliament, which introduced the Transvaal into India. He served as chairman of the committee which reported upon the distribution of functions between the central and Provincial Indian governments as subsequently created. On the establishment of responsible government in the Transvaal he became a member of the Legislative Council in that state. Later, after the creation of the Union of South Africa, he was elected to the Assembly where he served until last year when he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Transvaal.

Throughout his career he has kept himself clear of party politics. He now goes to Ireland as the nominee of a Labor government, though his previous associations have been chiefly with other parties. His appointment is regarded here as sound, since neither Sir Robert Borden nor Gen. Jan Smuts have found themselves able to accept the very difficult position that is proposed.

RUMANIA GUARDS OIL LAND WEALTH

Pending Mining Law Said to Provide for Nationalization of Country's Entire Subsoil

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 30.—British oil companies operating in Rumania are not happy over the Rumanian mining law which passed the Chamber during the week-end and which is expected to become law some time this week. A number of amendments have been made in the bill since it was first introduced and as it is now constituted it is understood to allow companies unrestricted right to develop existing holdings but to provide for state participation after 10 years where new concessions are concerned.

Development of "privately owned" petroleum lands is to be exempt from the nationalization provision of the law, though this clause is not clear to oil companies here, which had declared to The Christian Science Monitor representative today, they had understood that the law provides for nationalization of the entire subsoil in Rumania. In any case the state owns by far the most important oil bearing lands in the country.

The new law is not the only grievance of the oil companies. They are equally dissatisfied with the law which insists on all Rumanian needs for oil being satisfied at a very low fixed rate before they are allowed export. The Rumanian Government's view is that careful handling and employment of its oil resources is essential to the country's economic development, and that those of foreign as well as of Rumanian companies must be subordinated to the general welfare of the state.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC TO BE STUDIED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, has gone to Canada to inspect the system of liquor traffic control in the Province of Quebec. He will also visit the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, which have adopted the Quebec system. He expects to return to New York Aug. 10.

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OPPOSITION HELPS EDOUARD HERRIOT

On the Question of Ruhr Occupation Credits, French Premier Is Saved by Poincarists

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 29.—A clear idea of the difficulties of the present Government, which bases itself on Socialist support, was given when Edouard Herriot was obliged to ask the Chamber of Deputies to vote credits of 32,000,000 francs for the maintenance of the Ruhr occupation. Thereupon the Bloc des Gauches split asunder. The Socialists refused to vote, since they are opposed to any participation in the Ruhr policy by the preceding or the present governments. M. Herriot and the Radicals generally are obliged to stand for occupation and to seek support from the Poincarists and the men of the Right. This support was instantly forthcoming because it gave M. Maginot the opportunity of declaring that he put country above party, and was ready to help M. Herriot when he was right. Now this is obviously an ambiguous and unpleasant position.

It is that the real majority lies in the center, for it will be impossible for the Radicals and Socialists to work together, and the Prime Minister will be obliged to find assistance from the Poincarists, with the result that his policy will be modified accordingly. "We will give you an alternative majority," cried the men of the Right to the embarrased M. Herriot. In fact, his majority was overwhelming, 436 to 27, but it was a vote accorded him by the Opposition for the continued occupation of the Ruhr district. Only the Communists actually voted against him; the Socialists were content to abstain, and indeed individual Socialists voted with the Government.

Leon Blum, Socialist leader, declared that the credits were the result of the policy that he had always fought, and it was impossible now to vote them, but the Government should not be discouraged. He immediately difficulties the Socialist Party; were willing to collaborate. M. Herriot explained that it was not the moment, when he was about to negotiate to modify the Ruhr position. If the credits were not voted, it would mean the evacuation of the Ruhr, and immediately what would become of their credits, of their rights. Turning toward M. Blum, he asserted "to order the immediate evacuation would be the collapse of the rights of France, the hopes of the taxpayers, and leave the Ruhr in the air. Not one of us will have that. Even a Socialist government would be obliged, when in power, to take this attitude."

This incident reveals the fundamental weakness of the Left bloc. Only a few days ago M. Herriot affirmed that he would not have an alternative majority, but already on the most important of all questions he takes sides with the Opposition and against the Socialists; also there is recalled the pledge of M. Herriot that he would not govern unless he had the full support of the Socialists. The Radical organs express their discontent while the Opposition is jubilant. Altogether the incident is attracting more attention than perhaps it deserves in itself, but not more than it deserves on account of its significance.

Negotiations between Paris, London, Brussels and Rome continue with the view of determining what form and in what measure the small allied powers which have a direct interest in the question of reparations shall participate in the conference of July 16. These powers are in two groups. In the first are Yugoslavia, Rumania and Portugal which have a right to share in the reparations. The second comprises Czechoslovakia and Poland which will not receive reparations. It is believed that on the British suggestion, these five states will be invited to be represented by their ministers in London. The greater powers, including America, will all be represented, though the precise part Germany is to be offered has not been decided.

MURRAY HULBERT SAILS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—Murray Hulbert, president of the Board of Aldermen and a member of the Olympic Committee, who sailed on the Majestic on Saturday to make an intensive study of the bus systems of transportation in Paris and London, also plans to visit George Clemenceau, whom he met in New York, and the new French Premier, Edouard Herriot, whom he entertained here when Mr. Herriot, as Mayor of Lyons, visited New York in the interest of the Lyons Exposition.

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South Africa Plans Ambassador in Europe

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, June 29.—According to the Johannesburg Mail, the South African Government plans the nomination of an Ambassador from the South African Union to Europe with Holland as his headquarters.

Mr. Grobler, a member of the Legislative Assembly, will probably be the first appointee for the new post.

MILITARY VERDICT AMAZES MADRID

Censor Forbids Press to Publish Sentence, Which, It Is Said, May Cause Directorate's Fall

By Special Cable

MADRID, June 30 (By Courier to Lisbon).—The sentencing of General Berenguer to the loss of his commission for incapacity to command and the exonerating of General Navarro has come as a great surprise here, where General Berenguer's absolute banishment has been regarded as a fait accompli.

It has been said with such insistence that the impelling motive of General Berenguer's coup d'etat was to save the glossing over of military guilt, particularly the then alleged guilt of General Berenguer, that the public now can hardly believe what it hears. It cannot yet believe its eyes, because the military censor forbids the publication of the sentence, and any journalist who endeavors to wire or phone it is liable to a month's imprisonment. The troops are confined to barracks.

General de Rivera himself is still away. His absence at this critical period for the Army is attributed to a desire to show the country that he was not in touch with the jury who were considering General Berenguer's fate. Has de Rivera been overruled by the senate, who desired the condemnation of General Berenguer, or is the latter to consider himself lucky he was not to be shot?

There is a feeling, which is based mainly on numerous rumors current, that this sentence may cause the fall of the Directorate. Undoubtedly the sentence of the Directorate, which was not to receive ratification from the proper authority, which can scarcely be withheld.

CANADA PRAISED BY U. S. OFFICIAL

Customs Men of Great Assistance Says Mrs. Willebrandt

TORONTO, Ont., June 30.—Too much politics is entering into prohibition enforcement in the United States, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, told the National Council for Social Work here today. Constitutional prohibition in the United States, she said, had not yet had a fair trial. The Federal Government had not reached the point where there was the fullest co-operation between the state and local committees, she said.

Mrs. Willebrandt explained that she was not criticizing her Government's administration. She pointed out that although the Eighteenth Amendment had laid down a national prohibition policy it did not obligate the United States to shoulder all the responsibility for law enforcement. Local communities should do their share, she thought.

The speaker felt there was need of a revival of respect for the law, which she thought had met with a setback in this generation. Mrs. Willebrandt praised Canadian customs men on the border for their assistance in stopping Americans who were being sought by the United States Government for liquor smuggling.

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MILITARY OPPOSES GREEK CIVILIANS

Alexander Papanastasiou Arouses Ill Will of Influential Class by His Drastic Measures

By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, June 30.—Greece has been engaged in a trial of strength between the civil government and the organized naval and military parties. Such a development was almost inevitable under the circumstances, because for good or ill the services have many years past cultivated the habit of intervention in political affairs. They have come to regard themselves as the arbiters of the Government. This activity has been manifested in the succession of revolutions which culminated in the establishment of the Republic itself. It is a habit difficult to overcome particularly during the transition period, when theoretically the sovereignty of the Republic has not filled the vacuum created by the disappearance of the monarchy, and the whole triumph of the democratic ideal is often confounded with the idea that Jack is as good as his master. This triumph of democracy has undoubtedly left an aftermath of competition for the spoils of victory.

Thus the Athens Government having dispossessed the military, the new deal with the jealousies and ambitions of the soldiers and sailors, who in all probability would never have questioned a ruling hereditary monarch. For the moment it is the navy men who are affected. Some have been duly promoted and are, therefore, content. Others have been passed over and these allege unfair favoritism in consequence. Failing redress, they went on strike—113 of them—and left the Greek Navy practically bereft of officers. These proceedings, while striking at the root of naval discipline, closely followed the premature publication of the report of the committee charged to investigate the catastrophe in Asia Minor—which act of insubordination resulted in the incarceration of numerous army officers.

Obviously no government worthy the name could afford to tolerate these attempts to usurp its prerogatives and the Prime Minister, Alexander Papanastasiou, deserves all credit for taking drastic steps to assert the supremacy of the civil authority. There would seem to be little between this course and the release of Greek politics to the chaos of pre-Venizelist days. But the Prime Minister nevertheless has quarreled with a fairly influential section of the political community, and the reduction of his majority to one on the third vote of confidence taken within a month, clearly shows the position of his Ministry is being steadily undermined.

It is indeed conceivable that Athens will shortly be in the throes of another ministerial crisis. The unquenchable patriotism of the Hellenes will doubtless ultimately save the situation, but from which direction a stable government is likely to arise is difficult to determine. The multiplicity of political parties is the curse of all the Balkan states. A Balkan coalition usually means a multitude of partisans demanding recompense for services rendered, with consequent resort to divers forms of political jobbery.

St. John's, N. F.—Earl Haig, formerly commander of the British Expeditionary forces during the World War, has arrived here to unveil the national war memorial next Tuesday. He was greeted enthusiastically as he landed from the S. S. Corna. He later attended a memorial service at the Anglican Cathedral.

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Roses Cultivated in America Urged for America's Gardens

Horticulturists Would Develop in Native Collections New Species Unequaled in Beauty and Hardihood

"American roses for American gardens" has been the slogan of the American Rose Society since its inception in 1906. The society has been the most active force in the development of native roses in America. It has been the most active force in the development of native roses in America. It has been the most active force in the development of native roses in America.

Today members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society took advantage of the invitation of Mrs. Harriet Foote to visit informally her rose garden at Devereaux Station, near Marblehead. The garden, which has a reputation for being perhaps the most comprehensive collection in the eastern states of American-bred roses, is at the very height of its beauty now, and some hundreds of members of the society planned to visit it during the day.

Tomorrow, members of the Horticultural Club of Boston, a smaller organization of which E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum is president, will visit the municipal rose garden at Franklin Park upon which the park authorities have expended much time and valuable effort in order that it may stand an eloquent example of the choicest standards of rose culture. The park garden shows, too, the increasing tendency to add as many American members as possible to the usual rose garden group and to make it, thus, a true expression of the national rose garden.

It is an admirably arranged garden. Entrance to it is through a long pergola upheld by cement columns roughened to resemble stone. Eventually the columns will be covered with vines. The garden itself is surrounded by tall lattice work over which climbing roses are being trained. The garden is made in the form of a basin and there is a most comprehensive representation of all the important varieties of rose. The outer beds hold hardy perpetuals and the beds nearer the center the hybrid tea roses.

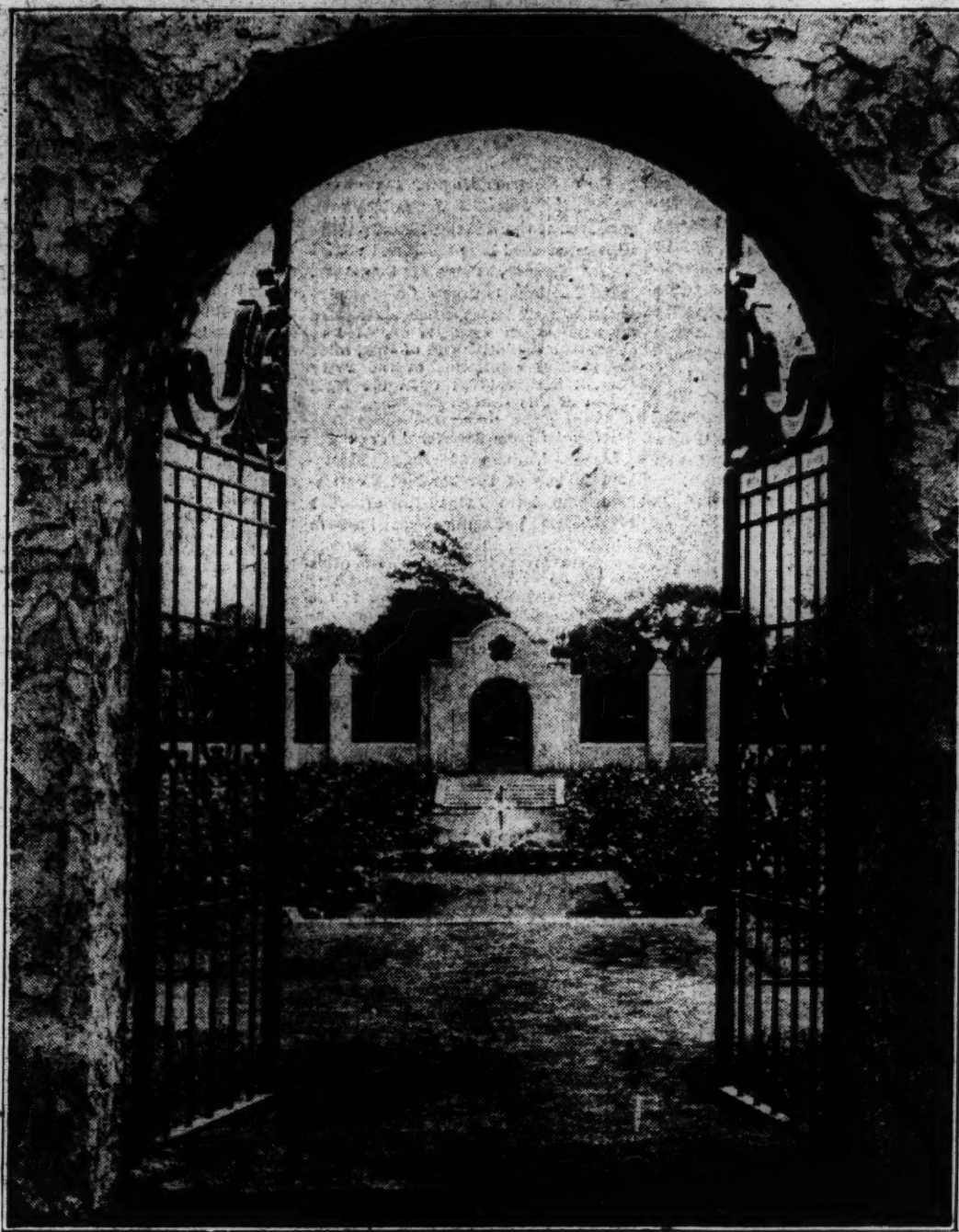
The pool is edged with baby

ramblers. More than 7000 plants were used in laying out the beds, part of them having been put in the ground last fall and the rest this spring. Among the new foreign roses is an especially fine bronze rose, named Mme. Edouard Herriot, a name which assumes particular significance at the moment in view of its international interest.

In a poll taken recently by the American Rose Society, new names of American roses in a list of the "Favorite Doherty Roses" were to be found. The Ophelia, occurred at the head of the list, thus displacing the American Beauty, which has so regally and for so long occupied first place in American rose affection. The Los Angeles and the Columbia, too, the first and luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals, the latter a large double bloom of brilliant rose pink, each had their places. The Frau Karl Druschki has always been a favorite and has been less formally known as the white American Beauty. There were other foreign roses that formerly held their own in the list, which is made up yearly, and that still do, but the interesting thing to notice is the conspicuous place being taken gradually by American roses.

The collection at the Franklin Park garden holds, of course, all the favorites, both foreign and American. The Duchess of Wellington is there, intense saffron yellow stained with rich crimson and which, as the flower develops, becomes deep, coppery saffron yellow. The Radiance, too, a brilliant rose, with a carmine with beautiful heavy foliage and a flower large and fine with cupped petals. The Madame Edouard Herriot, which has also been called the Daily Mail rose, is a coral red shading to prawn red. The Mrs. Aaron Ward is fine Indian yellow, sometimes rounded with salmon rose and thick bronze green foliage. There are the exquisite yellow and flesh and white tea roses, the splendid, heavy headed Jacqueminot's and all the rest. And with so many varieties, both old and new, arranged as they have been with the sense of proportion and color, they make a collection of which the city flower experts may be proud.

Municipal Rose Garden in Franklin Park



"But when, O Wells! the roses came to me—
Soft voices they, with tender plea
Whispered of peace and truth and friendship."
—Keats.

Gov. Templeton Preaches Sermon

Connecticut Executive Urges
More Church Going

BETHLEHEM, Conn., June 30—Gov. Charles A. Templeton preached his first sermon since receiving a lay reader's license in the Episcopal Church at Christ's Church here last night.

He spoke on "Feeding My Flock." The command given St. Peter, "We all have flocks to feed and no matter what our station in life we should fill it well," he said. "The man who puts the most into life takes the most out." The Governor urged all to go to church more frequently and support the pastor of the church.

CHILD LABOR COUNCIL IN AMENDMENT DRIVE

Thorough study of the present industrial situation with special reference to women and children for the purpose of correcting whatever is wrong in it, was advocated by Dr. Susan Kingsbury, director of economic research at Bryn Mawr, formerly of Boston, at the June luncheon-conference of the Massachusetts Council of Women and Children in industry, held last week at the College Club.

Renton Whidden of Brookline, State Representative, spoke on a necessity of freeing civil service from legislation and other devices, such as preference to war veterans, that defeated its objects. Mrs. Frederick P. Ball, president of the council, urged continued advocacy of the Child Labor Amendment adopted by Congress to secure the necessary indorsement by the states. As Massachusetts would be the first to act, she stressed the importance of thorough educational work in this State.

Miss Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner of labor and industries, said that while the case against a Boston newspaper for refusing to publish the names of firms not complying with the minimum wage law had been lost it had been of value as upholding the constitutionality of the minimum wage law in Massachusetts.

LIQUOR WORTH \$12,000 IS SEIZED AT LYNN

LYNN, Mass., June 30—Liquor valued at nearly \$12,000 was seized by the local police in three automobiles near the Lynn Boulevard early today. Four men were arrested, but those in a fourth automobile escaped.

Those arrested gave their names as Arthur R. Abbot of Methuen, George Lowell of Lawrence, Albert H. Harrison of Dedham and Charles E. Faulkner of Boston. They were arraigned in the district court, where a continuance until July 8 was arranged. The prisoners were released in \$500 bail each.

JULY 4 PROGRAM ANNOUNCED
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30 (Special)—An athletic meet in the morning on the Brown University field, amateur league baseball games, band concerts and Humpty-Dumpty shows for children in the afternoon at the parks, and a fireworks display in the evening in which two companies manufacturing pyrotechnics will compete, are included in the July 4 program announced by this city's joint special committee.

SOCIALISTS NOMINATE TICKET
NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 30—The Connecticut Socialist Party in its state convention here yesterday, nominated the following ticket for the state election: Governor, Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport; Lieutenant-Governor, Martin F. Plunkett, Wallingford; Secretary of State, F. A. Gruby, New Haven; Treasurer, William James Morgan, New London; Comptroller, William Hilliard, Old Lyme.

R. I. SENATORS EXPECT NO CHANGE

Rutland Group Attends Congressional Church

RUTLAND, Mass., June 30—Although informed today that Governor Flynn and Lieutenant-Governor Toppin of Rhode Island had returned to Providence from the Democratic national convention the group of Rhode Island senators in seclusion here today expressed no expectation of any immediate change in the situation and are passing the time away in much the same manner as they have every day since their arrival a week ago yesterday.

A number of Rhode Island Republican leaders and other visitors came here yesterday, but it was stated that there was no significance attached to these visits. William C. Pelkey, chairman of the Rhode Island Republican State Committee, declared that "there was no change in the situation." "We have held no conferences," he said. "There is nothing to submit to a conference. We are being kept in touch with the situation at home by the organization and our attitude and stand remain unaltered. At present we have no idea of leaving Rutland."

The senators attended service yesterday at the Congregational Church and later Mr. Pelkey addressed the townspeople from the veranda of the hotel, explaining the situation and relating the events which led to their departure from their home state. Quilt pinning, croquet, and tennis continue to be the favorite amusements of the group.

Group of Rhode Island Senators "In Exile" at Rutland, Mass.



Front Row, Left to Right: Senator McMeahan, Senator Drew, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. McGauley, wife of Reading Clerk of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, Senator Whitford, Senator Avery. Second Row: Senator Dutton, Senator Caswell, Senator Hammond, Senator Peckham, Senator Evers, Senator Cole, Senator Mastason. Third Row: Senator Andrews, Senator Robinson, Senator Littlefield, Senator Bodington. Fourth Row: Senator Salisbury, Senator Sharpe, Senator Weaver, Senator Sherman, President Pro Tem of the Senate, Senator Hopkins, and Reading Clerk Thomas J. McGauley.

B. U. ENGLISH CLASS TO VISIT HOMES OF EMINENT AUTHORS

As a practical part of the course in "New England Writers," Boston University plans a series of excursions to places of interest connected with the various writers, according to Dr. Alexander H. Rice, director of the session. Excursions will be made to Amesbury and Haverhill to visit the birthplaces of Whittier and Lowell, to Cambridge to the homes of Longfellow, Holmes and Lowell; to Concord to the homes of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne and Alcott.

Other excursions will be made to Salem, and to the South Shore about Plymouth, and the various sites of literary interest in Boston proper. Many places will be opened to the students from the University by special courtesy of their present owners. Ralph W. Taylor, instructor in English, will have charge of the work in the two courses, and will conduct the excursions.

The university authorities also are preparing a series of walks in various parts of historic and picturesque Boston. Walks of various lengths will be arranged, with full directions, so that students with an hour or more to pass may find their way quickly to the points of greatest interest and beauty in the city.

Normal Art School Extending Its Services to Aid Business

Special Shop-Unit Courses for Salesmen and Executives
Mark Institution as Active Factor in Community

Calls from merchants and other business men of the State for assistance in one form or another from the Massachusetts Normal Art School are giving new direction to some of its work, in line with the policy of Royal B. Farnum, director, to make the school an active factor in the community.

Both the Massachusetts Retail Merchants' Association and the retail trades-board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have written to the Massachusetts Department of Education urging the introduction of shop unit courses for executives and sales people in line and color. It is hoped by Mr. Farnum that these will be developed next fall.

From last October to March of this year a series of 16 lectures was given by Mr. Farnum, partly as an experiment, to the executives of a large department store, and four on color to a dozen men in its men's department.

One of numerous proofs of the practical utility of such a course is that of the head of a large business concern in Boston, who recently visited the men's department for the purpose of buying a gray hat. He found the size and the style that pleased him and was about to purchase the hat when the salesman said: "I would like to try one other hat on you," and brought forth one in a warm shade of brown.

"But I want a gray hat," the customer objected. "Yes, but won't you try this one on?" he was asked.

"Putting the brown hat on, the customer saw that the coloring in his face was brought out properly, and that the brown of the hat harmonized better with the colors in his other clothes. As he paid for the brown hat, he remarked, "I have bought many hats, but this is the first time anybody 'sold' me one."

The building on Exeter Street occupied by the school is to have from \$10,000 to \$12,000 expended upon it this summer. The assembly hall is to have new chairs; repairs to the roof are to cost about \$2000. The first floor exit is to be made over. The wiring of the building is to be overhauled completely, necessitating the painting of the entire interior, and a complete equipment of metal lockers is to be installed.

SHOE STITCHERS SEEK WAGE REVIEW

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 30 (Special)—Price reduction by the Haverhill Shoe Board of Arbitration in the stitching department, which amounted to 25 per cent, has been the cause of much dissatisfaction among the stitchers and today a petition was filed with the board for the reopening of the readjustment schedule as applied to top stitchers, vampers and pressers.

The stitchers desire a review of their schedule which will increase the prices. Most of the shoe factories here will close down on Thursday for the annual inventory. In some instances the shut-down is for an indefinite period, while other concerns who have received recent orders will reopen in a few days.

BUSINESS-TRAINED ENGINEERS HELD INDUSTRIAL ESSENTIAL

Specialist in Commercial Education Emphasizes Need of
New Type of Managers to Check Wastes in Material

"In large-scale industrial production, and commercial enterprise, the man of the future most helpful in eliminating waste of machinery, materials and men, overcoming the present shocking percentage of loss in these three things, is the man whose training represents a combination of the essentials of engineering and a knowledge of the fundamentals of business practice. That man is the commercial engineer." The statement was made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Glen Edwin Swiggett, specialist in commercial education of the United States Bureau of Education and chairman of a national committee of business men to develop a program of educational preparation for such service, when on a recent visit to Boston. Dr. Swiggett said, in part:

"We have already arrived in the United States at a stage where economic community guidance is imperative in view of world-trade competition. Many communities today are supporting industries that are by their location a liability to the community and a great waste of the Nation. Counsel and guidance of commercially-trained engineers in every country will aid these countries to solve their problems relating to waste employment and care of labor, wrong standards of living, therefore, uneconomic, improper transportation outlets, standards of living, waste production, marketing opportunities, available credits, and above all to solve problems relating to housing and sanitation, to the proper balance between the individual's duties to society and his own economic rights."

State Surveys Planned
Investigating surveys must be made of all states, the results of which will give to regional industry and commerce employees trained and educated in school and college to a proper understanding of such services as are most helpful to the development of those major types of productive and distributive business for which a region may have economic advantages. Any scientific program of co-ordination of the Nation's business is impossible until the necessary economic data have been secured and interpreted by men who have the training

and experience of commercial engineers. The increasing number of consulting, of production and industrial engineers, show a steady drift away from the narrow specialization of the technical engineer in the direction of the management engineer whose broader training enables him to conceive and carry on industrial and commercial enterprise. It is this broader training of the commercial engineer that will give to industry and commerce the synthesis of which they are in such great need. The man trained to an understanding of the laws of engineering, but who see the immediate application of them to the progressive needs of developing business and of a changing economic society; men familiar with the economic resources of the world and capable of assisting in planning when they can be at all times recovered and assembled in proper places for manufacture and use by the most direct routes and in the most effective and least costly manner.

Industrial-Commercial Education
The commercial engineer is not the engineer become a business man. The man to co-ordinate industry and commerce must come from the ranks of the engineering profession, by a course so framed as to afford the technique, the fundamental laws and knowledge required in industry and commerce, by a newer and better combination of the physical and mathematical sciences with the subjects of business and commerce.

Training within the latter field has usually been too specific. Knowledge of production processes and methods has become more and more necessary as supplementary or even basic knowledge for the more direct training courses in marketing and financing. Our schools of commerce of university grade have attempted to meet this need. Their courses can be strengthened by some emphasis upon subjects dealing with the materials and means of agencies of commerce from the engineering point of view. By so doing our collegiate courses in commerce and business administration will meet on the way, the increasing efforts of our larger engineering schools to prepare students for training for management positions in industry and commerce.

CAMPERS POURING INTO MAINE AREAS

Kennebec County Lakes Region
Attracts Many

AUGUSTA, Me., June 30 (Special)—By the end of the present week 2000 young campers, nearly all from outside of New England, will be established for the summer weeks on the shores of Kennebec County lakes. The number will have increased to 5000. It is estimated, by the second week of July, that 10,000 campers will be in the State and New Jersey.

Summer camps are proving a big boon to the merchants of this county, and even more to the farmers. Many of the raisers of garden truck have contracted to sell their entire supply of green vegetables to the camps. At the same time the complaint has been made that not enough vegetables have been available to supply the demand.

Camps in this vicinity are rapidly increasing in number, and it is estimated that the number of campers in the county will be twice what it was five years ago.

Among the camps that are opening this week are Camp Yukon and Camp Cobbessee at Lake Cobbessee; Camp Maranacook at Readfield; Camp Jolef at Echo Lake, Wayne; Camp Kennebec and Camp Blakes at Belgrade, all for boys, and Camp Abena, Camp Arden and Camp Jolef, all for girls, at Belgrade.

JAIL TERMS METED 24 DRUNKEN DRIVERS

An increase in the number of court convictions for driving an automobile while intoxicated was recorded last week. Seven convictions in the lower courts for drunken driving were for second offenses for which the law provides a jail sentence. But only four were fined, one received a suspended jail sentence and two, jail sentences and appealed.

Altogether, 24 drunken drivers were sentenced to jail, and nine of these gave notice of appeal. Of the 90 driving convictions in the courts for various reasons, 135 were for operating while under the influence of liquor, which represents an increase of 50 over last week. The lower courts imposed 99 liquor sentences, the superior courts 38.

Revocations and suspensions of drivers' licenses for operating while intoxicated were the largest numerically yet recorded in any week. The total number revoked, wholly or partially, was 294, of which 126 were for driving under the influence of liquor.

YALE ART STUDENTS WIN ACADEMY HONORS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 30 (Special)—With the award of the Prix de Rome in architecture, given by the American Academy in Rome, to William Douglas of New London, Conn., students in the Yale School of Fine Arts have this year received the highest honors available to students in architecture and sculpture, and the second highest in painting. Mr. Douglas, a graduate of Yale College in 1918, received the degree of bachelor of fine arts from the Yale School this month.

Harry Poole Camden Jr., of Parkersburg, W. Va., who also received the degree of B. A. from the school this June, is the winner of the Prix de Rome in sculpture, and Michael Joseph Mueller, of Durand, Wis., another graduate in the class of 1924, was awarded second place in the competition for the prize in painting.

UNITED STATES SMELTING
Consolidated earnings of the United States Smelting Company for the first five months of this year after reserves amounted to \$1,210,045. Preferred dividend requirements were \$709,260, leaving a net of \$500,785, or \$1.43 a share on the 351,115 shares of common stock.

WORLD COURT SNAG IN SENATE DECRIED

Mr. Dallinger Asks Rule to Avoid
"Tie-Up" by One Senator

Law enforcement was the theme stressed by Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, Representative from the eighth Massachusetts district, at the noon meeting yesterday of the Tremont Temple Brotherhood. Touching upon obstruction, Mr. Dallinger said that men must be elected to the United States Senate who will vote for a rule making it impossible for a single senator to block the will of the people and prevent important issues coming to vote. He pointed out that one senator successfully has blocked consideration of the plan for the entry of this Nation into the World Court. The Representative said that he is the time-saving and distance-annihilating inventions of today the world should give more time to the non-material than to material things for the new inventions, he explained, had provided possibilities for leisure never thought of before.

Mr. Dallinger made no direct allusion to the fact that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate, being opposed in the primary contest by Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, Speaker of the present House of Representatives, and Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

WAR "FOLLY" CITED BY CHURCH WORKER

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 30—Declaring that intelligent people are done with war and competitive and destructive nations, the Rev. Dr. Bernard L. Bell, president of St. Stephens College of Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., opposed "patriotism which prompts one to stand by his country right or wrong" in his sermon yesterday at the conference for church work now in session at Wellesley College. The conference is conducted by the Episcopal Church.

"We have seen that civilization built on the basis of competing greed is disastrous for the failures, and disgusting for the successes," the Rev. Mr. Bell said. "We know the folly also of that miserable travesty of patriotism which bids us regard nations as ends in themselves, each of its rights, ennobling markets, prosperity, prestige for itself, utterly regardless of others. The world is one world. Competing nationalisms produce war and competitive and distrustful nations as a road to good."

The conference will continue its class sessions at which more than 400 church workers from various parts of the world are gathered, until Wednesday.

POSTAL WAGES BILL VETO CONDEMNED

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 30—A resolution condemning the presidential veto of the postal salaries increase bill was passed by the Massachusetts Federation of Postal Clerks in convention here yesterday. The resolution declares the veto is "an act of injustice, indefensible, and showed a gross indifference to the necessity of the bill and to the welfare of the postal employees."

SUMMER COURSES OPENED
Approximately 200 teachers enrolled in the summer courses for Boston teachers, which opened this morning at the Teachers' College of the City of Boston, formerly the Boston Normal School. All are promotional courses with credit toward a degree. They are in charge of William H. J. Kennedy, dean.

EGYPT REFUSES TO RENOUNCE ITS CLAIMS UPON THE SUDAN

Statement by Zaghlul Pasha Seriously Regarded in "London—Waters of Nile Cause of Difference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 29.—Zaghlul Pasha's declaration in the Egyptian parliament that Egypt will never renounce its claim to the Sudan, is published here today, and is regarded as seriously jeopardizing the prospects of the successful outcome of the projected Anglo-Egyptian negotiations on this subject, for which Zaghlul Pasha was about to pay a visit to England. Indeed the possibility of his cancelling his trip is being seriously canvassed here, although he has already booked his passage. Those who know Egypt best have always been doubtful whether the visit would be carried through, and an Englishman who has lived there 30 or 40 years told The Christian Science Monitor representative less than a week ago that he felt certain Zaghlul Pasha would never leave Egypt.

The position now appears to be that Egypt claims sole possession of the Sudan by virtue of its conquest in 1898, while Great Britain declares its intention of retaining it as a "condominium," in which Great Britain and Egypt both participate, basing the claim on the fact that the Sudan was virtually independent for many years until conquered by the expedition under Lord Kitchener in 1898.

Chief Officials British
Since then most of the major officials have been British, but there are also many subordinate Egyptian officials and garrisons maintained at Egyptian expense. The importance of the Sudan from the Egyptian viewpoint is of course the River Nile. Whoever controls the Sudan can turn Egypt into a desert by cutting off the water, and in this connection the resident alien referred to said that a good deal of the present difficulty between Great Britain and Egypt would have been avoided but for the construction under condominium of the Sennar Dam now nearing completion above Khartoum. There is scarcely an Egyptian who declared, but believes that this dam was directly aimed against Egypt. Not one but insists that even under present conditions all the land in Egypt cannot get the water it requires, and that the Sennar Dam will further reduce the cultivable area. This is, of course, denied by the promoters of the new dam, but the denial naturally has no effect.

Zaghlul Is Determined
Zaghlul Pasha's declaration yesterday, if rightly reported, shows that he is determined in no way to abate the demand for the unfettered Egyptian control of the country. The position of the Sudanese on the controversy, it is difficult to estimate. The country is divided into two completely different parts, of which the north is Muhammadan like Egypt, and the south is Pagan. On the other hand the south for the most part has too much water, being largely swamp while the greater part of the north would be desert, if unirrigated.

Again riots have recently occurred in Omdurman and Khartoum, both in Northern Sudan, demanding the incorporation of the country in the Kingdom of Egypt, but against this may be set the remembrance of the fact that the population of the Sudan—9,000,000 in 1881—had been reduced to between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000, when Lord Kitchener reconquered the country in 1898. It is now back to about 7,000,000. British capital has, since the war, turned increasingly to the Sudan as offering first rate prospects for development of new cotton fields, and the Sudanese Government recently placed a loan on the London market—largely for development work in the same direction.

Zaghlul Pasha Submits

Resignation to King,
Which Latter Declines

By Special Cable

CAIRO, June 29.—King Fuad has absolutely declined to accept the Ministry's resignation which Zaghlul Pasha tendered. Zaghlul Pasha first made known his decision to surrender office during the debate on the Sudan in the Chamber when he affirmed that he

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LOYD GEORGE HITS LABOR GOVERNMENT

Former Premier Attributes Recent Misunderstanding to Cabinet's Secret Methods

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 29.—The British Labor Government has become the exponent of the same secret diplomacy which its members, before taking office so often denounced. This charge has been brought by Mr. Lloyd George who attributes to the secrecy adopted by Ramsey MacDonald in his recent negotiations here, with Edouard Herriot that the misunderstandings between Great Britain and France have since occurred. According to the Labor Minister's official oratory, said Mr. Lloyd George at Manchester yesterday, "secret diplomacy was almost entirely responsible for the last devastating war. When they came into office there were to be no secrets from the proletariat. They were for open dealings in foreign affairs. Under them the Foreign Office was to be a new Crystal Palace where everything was to be open to the passer-by on the high road. 'I am afraid,' he added, 'the glass they used was all frosted. There never has been such secrecy maintained.'"

Mr. Lloyd George's warning is regarded here as timely, as anxiety has been felt lest the British Government should prove inadequate in connection with the international conference which meets here on July 16. It should be remembered that Great Britain and France, Italy, Belgium and Japan are all to be directly represented, while the United States are to have its representative in Frank B. Kellogg to discuss what Mr. Lloyd George has described as nothing less than the "straight road to peace."

The publicity arrangements are not the only matter in which Labor Government here has disappointed its own supporters. Questions are also being asked in the House of Commons tomorrow regarding the case of A. E. Dent, a Yorkshire justice of the peace who has been informed by Viscount Haldane, the Labor Government's Lord Chancellor, that he must resign his seat upon the bench unless he is able to show the attitude of what is known here as that of "conscientious objection." Mr. Dent is one of those Non-conformists who, year after year, allow some of their property to be seized by the local tax collector, rather than pay voluntarily their share of the Government's income tax.

Lord Haldane pointed out in a published letter to Mr. Dent upon the matter, that "confidence in the administration of justice by the justices of the peace is a matter of the utmost importance when the persons by whom justice is administered themselves obey strictly the laws which they are appointed to enforce." This reasoning, while it may appear unimpeachable, theoretically is very difficult for the present government, several of whose members have been themselves conscientious objectors, to enforce in practice. Nevertheless, Lord Haldane has stated that he regards the matter as one where there can be no compromise. He is expected therefore to resign if his decision is not upheld, and his loss would be a serious blow to the government's prestige. The situation requires all Mr. MacDonald's tact, therefore, to negotiate.

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(COLOR)—The primary red of Persian, Turkish and Indian rugs is substituted in Chinese rugs by subdued shades such as fruit reds, apricot, peach and pomegranate. Chinese yellows and blues were often strictly primary and limited to four or five tones while the Persians used a dozen. The yellow tones known as imperial, mandarin, tan, lemon and citron, serve as a key to the antiquity of a rug.

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Franco-British Airmen Perform Daring Feats

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

NOTABLE feats of yesterday's annual British Royal Air Force pageant was the part taken by the French escadrille consisting of five "ace" officers. Flying at an estimated speed of 100 miles an hour, they performed many beautiful evolutions in faultless style. Amongst the British flyers, probably the finest performance was the wing-tip flying by 14 machines, looping, rolling and flying upside down in unison.
A royal display was an attack by a commerce-raiding ship on a merchant vessel (built on land) and the relief by a reconnaissance amphibian, followed by a squadron of fighting planes and torpedo carriers. An interesting machine to flying men was a three-engined Handley-Page, similar to those designed for the Belgian Congo.

CONTROL OF LIQUOR SOUGHT IN BRITAIN

Bishop of Oxford's Bill in House of Lords Causes Deep Political Interest

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 29.—The chief political interest centers on the debate of the Bishop of Oxford's liquor control bill which will be resumed in the House of Lords tomorrow. This interest is widespread, owing to the fact that the bill seeks to compensate the liquor trade for the loss of business. Very telling during the course of the debate was the citation by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, from a speech delivered at a meeting of the Wine and Spirit Trade Defense Fund last year, reported in Harper's Gazette. The speaker, referring to the work of this defense organization, said that the accounts were not published but would be circulated privately to any member who would like to look at them. And further that it was impossible to tell even their subscribers everything they had been doing.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, also quoted the words of the chairman of the Licensed Victuallers Central Protection Society who described his organization as the "strongest political machine in any trade's defense in any country." "It is self-evident," said Lord Balfour, "that the private ownership of the liquor trade stands condemned as a menace to the purity of our political life. There is a direct conflict between the interests of the nation and the liquor trade. This conflict is inherent in the situation for an increased consumption of intoxicants is contrary to national interests while increased demands are essential for the prosperity of the liquor trade."

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LOAN FOR RUSSIANS SEEMS IMPROBABLE

Negotiations Have Reached Complete Deadlock—Glimmer of Hope Still Seen

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 29.—The Soviet negotiations in the "city" for a loan, though not broken off, appear to have reached a complete deadlock. The prospects of success have all along rested on the result of the negotiations with the Russian bondholders regarding the recognition of Russia's pre-revolutionary debts, and although The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed today by a Soviet authority that he understood another meeting was to be arranged between the delegation and the bondholders' council, neither side seemed to have much hope of a successful outcome. Indeed this Soviet official admitted that he felt loan negotiations would have to be resumed with the British Government. As the Soviet delegation at the outset of the conference said this would not be done unless they failed to obtain a loan from city bankers, the inference is obvious. An official account of the position as between the bondholders and the Soviet is lacking as both sides have agreed to withhold any information, but it is believed the Russians offered to recognize in full at their face value only such bonds as had not changed hands since the time of the 1917 revolution claiming that other holders who had acquired bonds since, had only done so as a speculation and therefore were not entitled to full payment. This offer the bondholders are said to have refused. It may be remarked, however, that if there had not been differences of opinion there would not have been any need for a conference. The possibility of a last-hour agreement therefore should not be underestimated, especially in view of the fact admitted to the Monitor recently by Y. D. Yansen, one of the chief Soviet delegates, that they recognized that they needed foreign help—particularly in the oil industry—if the economic fabric of Russia was to be fully restored within a reasonable space of time.

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Henry's lunches delivered at your place of business or you can call for them—there's no charge.
\$1.00 Lunch includes fried chicken
The lunch includes stuffed eggs
50c Lunch includes chicken salad and turkey sandwiches
25c Lunch includes Assortment—half sandwiches, pickles, pastry, fruit

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RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO AID DISTRESSED PEASANTS

Selling of Cattle and Other Possessions Resorted to by Small Farmers—Decreases to Stay Speculation

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, June 29.—The Pravda announces that the Government is preparing relief in the form of seeds and fodder and food for the area in south-eastern Russia, including in the provinces of Tashkent, Astrakhan, and parts of Samara and Saratov, with 5,500,000 population, suffering from the drought. The peasants in these regions are reported selling their cattle and other possessions at low prices to buy grain, and the Government plans the issue of a series of decrees aimed against speculators.
The Pravda declares the total harvest about equal to last year's, since the increased planted areas compensate for the poor showing of the south-eastern regions. A report presented to the Council of the Trade Industry yesterday was less optimistic, estimating the crop at approximately 43,000,000 tons, a considerable decrease from last year. The meeting considered the advisability of limiting industrial production, in view of the possibility that the peasants in the affected regions may buy less.
The Ukrainian winter crop is estimated 22 percent, 63 per cent below average and 4 per cent bad. The spring crop is all below average. However, the increase in the Ukrainian planted area offsets this somewhat.

BACK WAGES PAID AS POSTAL STRIKE ENDS

TORONTO, Ont., June 30 (Special)—The postal employees' strike has ended, a compromise having been reached. The strikers returned to work today, stepping into their old positions on the same salary and bonus basis as was in effect prior to April 1. They will be paid full wages for the time lost during the strike.

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Henry's lunches delivered at your place of business or you can call for them—there's no charge.
\$1.00 Lunch includes fried chicken
The lunch includes stuffed eggs
50c Lunch includes chicken salad and turkey sandwiches
25c Lunch includes Assortment—half sandwiches, pickles, pastry, fruit

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Try it and you'll agree that I have succeeded in obtaining a butter-flavored, fine-grained loaf of "home made" bread.

All the ingredients guaranteed to be absolutely pure.

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Complete Text of Democratic Platform as Presented to New York Convention

NEW YORK, June 29.—The text of the platform submitted to the Democratic national convention by its resolutions committee, follows:

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL PLATFORM

We, the representatives of the Democratic Party, in national convention assembled, pay our profound homage to the memory of Woodrow Wilson. Our hearts are filled with gratitude that American democracy should have produced this man, whose spirit and influence will live on through the ages; and that it was our privilege to have cooperated with him in the advancement of ideals of government which will serve as an example and inspiration for this and future generations. We affirm our abiding faith in these ideals, and pledge ourselves to take up the standard which he bore and to strive for the full triumph of the principles of democracy to which he dedicated his life.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

The Democratic Party believes in equal rights to all and special privileges to none. The Republican Party holds that special privileges are essential to national prosperity. It believes that national prosperity must originate from the special interests and be passed down through the channels of trade to the less favored industries, to the wage earners and small salaried employees. It has accordingly entrenched its position and nurtured selfishness. The Republican Party is concerned chiefly with material things; the Democratic Party is concerned with the principles of justice. The masses, burned by discriminating laws and unjust administration are demanding relief. The favored special interests, repelling the Democratic Party, contented with their unjust privileges, are demanding that no change be made. The Democratic Party stands for remedial legislation to correct the abuses of the Republican Party.

COMPARISON OF PARTIES

We urge the American people to compare the record of eight unaltered years of Democratic administration with that of the Republican administration. In the former there was no corruption. Party pledges were faithfully fulfilled. Democratic Congresses enacted an extraordinary number of constructive and remedial laws. The economic life of the Nation was quickened. Tariff taxes were reduced. A federal farm loan system was established. Child labor legislation was enacted. A good roads bill was passed. Eighty-three new highways were opened. A system of labor was given a seat in the Cabinet of the President. The Clayton Amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was passed, freeing American labor and taking it from the category of commodities. By the Smith-Lever Bill improvement of agriculture was advanced. A corrupt practice act was adopted. A well-considered warehouse act was passed. Federal employment bureaus were created. The Federal Reserve Bank was organized and the Federal Reserve system was established. Privilege was uprooted. A corrupt lobby was driven from the national capital. A higher sense of individual and national duty was aroused. America enjoyed an unprecedented period of social and material progress.

During the time which intervened between the inauguration of a Democratic administration on March 4, 1918, and our entrance into the World War, we placed upon the Nation a higher and more effective, constructive and remedial legislation than the Republican Party had placed there in a generation. During the great struggle which followed we had the leadership which carried America to greater heights of honor and power and glory than she had ever known before in her entire history.

REPUBLICAN INEFFICIENCY AND CORRUPTION

Never before in our history has the Government been so tainted by corruption and never has an administration so utterly failed. The Nation has been appalled by the revelations of political depravity which have characterized the conduct of public affairs and which assign the Republican Party for attempting to limit inquiry into official delinquencies and to impede, if not to frustrate, the investigation which is the beginning of the Republican Party and leaders assented, but which later they regarded with dismay. These investigations and the former Secretary of the Interior to Three Rivers in disgrace and dishonor. These investigations revealed the incapacity and indifference to public obligation of the Secretary of the Navy, compelling him, by force of public opinion to quit the Cabinet. These investigations confirmed the general impression as to the unfitness of the Attorney-General by exposing an official situation and personal contacts which have compromised the honor of the Nation and compelled his resignation. These investigations disclosed the appalling conditions of the Bureau of Prisons, its fraud upon the Government, and its cruel neglect of the sick and disabled soldiers of the World War. These investigations revealed the criminal and fraudulent nature of the oil leases, which caused the Congress, despite the indifference of the Executive to direct recovery of the national domain and the prosecution of the criminal.

Such are the exigencies of partisan politics that Republican leaders are teaching the doctrine that public censure should be directed against those who expose crime rather than against criminals who have committed the crime. The Republican Party is asked to marvel at how many are free from taint. Long boastful that it was the only party "fit to govern," the Republican Party has proven its inability to govern even itself. It is at war with itself. As an agency of Government, it has been rejected by the Nation. This Nation cannot afford to entrust its welfare to a political organization that cannot master itself, or to an Executive whose policies have been rejected by his own party. To retain in power an administration of this character would inevitably result in four years more of continued disorder, internal dissension and governmental inefficiency.

ISSUES

The dominant issues of the campaign are created by existing conditions. Dishonesty, discrimination, extravagance and inefficiency exist in government. The burdens of taxation have become unbearable. Distress and bankruptcy in agriculture, the basic industry of our country, is affecting the happiness and prosperity of the whole people. The high cost of living is causing hardship and unrest. The slowing down of industry is adding to the general distress. The tariff, the destruction of our foreign markets, and the high cost of transportation are taking the profit out of agriculture, mining and other raw material industries. Large standing armies and the cost of preparing for war still cast their burdens upon humanity. These conditions the existing Republican Administration

has proven itself unwilling or unable to redress.

The Democratic Party pledges itself to the following program:

HONEST GOVERNMENT

We pledge the Democratic Party to drive from public places all who make barter of our national honor, its resources or the administration. We will punish those guilty of these offenses.

To put none but the honest in public office; to practice economy in the expenditure of public money; to reverence and respect the rights of all under the Constitution.

To condemn and destroy government by the spy and the blackmailer as by this Republican Administration was both encouraged and practiced.

TARIFF AND TAXATION

The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act is the most unjust, unscientific and dishonest tariff measure ever enacted in our history. It is class legislation, which defrauds all the people for the benefit of a few.

It heavily increases the cost of living, penalizes agriculture, corrupts the government, fosters paternalism, and, in the long run, does the greatest harm to the Nation for which it was enacted.

We denounce the Republican tariff laws which are written in great part in aid of monopolies and trusts, and which are a barrier to the free exchange of commodities which would enable foreign countries to buy our surplus agricultural and manufactured products with resultant benefit to the Government and the people.

Trade interference, on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of democratic faith. We declare our party's position to be in favor of a tax on commodities entering the customs houses that will promote effective competition, protect against monopoly and at the same time produce a fair revenue to support the Government.

The greatest contributing factor in the increase and unbalancing of prices is unscientific taxation. After having increased taxation and the cost of living by \$2,000,000,000, under the Fordney-McCumber Tariff, all that the Republican Party could suggest in the way of relief was a cut of \$300,000,000 in direct taxes, and that was given principally to the wealthy.

Although there was no evidence of a lack of capital for investment to meet the present requirements of legitimate industry, and although the farmers and general consumers were bearing the brunt of tariff favors already granted to special interests, the Administration was unable to devise any plan except one to grant further aid to the few.

Fortunately this plan of the Administration failed, and, under Democratic leadership, a more equitable one was adopted, which reduced direct taxes by about \$450,000,000.

Under the leadership of the President and the Democratic Party is not one of tax reduction or of the conservation of capital. It is an issue of the relative burden of taxation and of the distribution of capital as affected by the taxation of income. The President still stands on the so-called Mellon plan, which his party has just refused to endorse or mention in its platform.

The income tax was intended as a tax upon wealth. It was not intended to take from the poor any part of the necessities of life. We hold that the fairest tax with which to raise revenues for the Federal Government is the income tax.

We favor a graduated tax upon income, as adjusted as to the burdens of government upon the taxpayers and according to the benefits they enjoy and their ability to pay. We oppose the so-called nuisance taxes, sales taxes, and all other taxes that tax unfairly and shift the burden of the tax upon the consumer.

We refer to the Democratic revenue measure passed by the last Congress as an illustration of the policy of the Democratic Party. We first made a tax reduction of 25 per cent upon the tax of all incomes payable this year and then we changed the entire revenue plan as to eliminate taxes upon the poor, reducing them upon moderate incomes, and in a lesser degree upon the incomes of millionaires.

We denounce the Mellon tax plan as a device to relieve multimillionaires at the expense of other taxpayers and to accept the issue of taxation tendered by President Coolidge.

AGRICULTURE

During the four years of Republican government, the economic conditions of the American farmer have changed from comfort to bankruptcy; with all its attendant miseries. The chief causes of this are:

(A) The Republican policy of isolation in international affairs has prevented Europe from getting back to its normal balance, and, by leaving unsolved the economic problems abroad, has driven the European city population from industrial activities to the soil in large numbers in order to earn the bare necessities of life. This has deprived the American farmer of his normal export.

(B) The Republican policy of a prohibitive tariff, exemplified in the Fordney-McCumber Law, which has forced the American farmer, with his export market debilitated, to buy manufactured goods at sustained high domestic levels, thereby making him the victim of the profiteer.

(C) The Republican policy of high transportation rates, both rail and water, which has made it impossible for the farmer to ship his products to market at even a living price.

(D) The Republican policy of the disastrous results, and to restore the farmer again to economic equality with other industrialists, we pledge ourselves to:

(a) To adopt an international policy of co-operation by direct official means, as will re-establish the farmers' export market by restoring the industrial balance and the normal flow of international trade with the settlement of Europe's economic problems.

(b) To adjust the tariff so that the farmer and all other citizens can buy again in a competitive manufacturer's market.

(c) To readjust and lower rail and water rates, which will make our markets both for the buyer and the seller, national and international instead of regional and local.

(d) To bring about the early completion of internal waterway systems for transportation, and to develop our water powers for cheaper fertilizer and use on our farms.

(e) To stimulate by every proper governmental activity the progress of the co-operative marketing movement and the establishment of an export marketing corporation on commission in order that the exportable surplus may not establish the price of the whole crop.

(f) To secure for the farmer credits suitable for his needs.

By the establishment of these policies and others naturally supplementary thereto, to reduce the margin between what the producer receives for his products and the consumer has to

pay for his supplies, to the end that we secure an equality for agriculture.

RAILROADS

The sponsors for the Each-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920, at the time of its presentation to Congress, stated that it had for its purposes the reduction of the cost of transportation, the improvement of service, the bettering of labor conditions, the promotion of peaceful co-operation between employer and employee, and, at the same time, the assurance of a fair and just return to the railroads upon their investment.

We are in accord with these announced purposes, but contend that the act has failed to accomplish them. It has failed to reduce the cost of transportation. The promised improvement in service has not been realized. The labor provisions of the act have proven unsatisfactory to both employers and employees. The so-called recapture clause has worked to the advantage of the strong, and has been of no benefit to the weak. The pronouncement in the act for the development of both rail and water transportation has proven futile. Water transportation has not been encouraged, and limitation of our coastwise trade is threatened by the administration of the act.

It has unnecessarily interfered with the free power of the states to regulate purely intrastate transportation. It must, therefore, be so rewritten that the high purposes which the public welfare demands be realized.

Railroad freight rates should be so readjusted as to give the bulky, basic, low-priced raw commodities, such as agricultural products, coal, and ore, the lowest rates, placing the higher rates upon more valuable and less bulky manufactured products.

MUSCLE SHOALS AND FERTILIZERS

We reaffirm and pledge the fulfillment of the policy, with reference to Muscle Shoals, as declared and passed by the Democratic majority of the Sixty-fourth Congress, the National Defense Act of 1916, for the production of nitrates or other products needed for munitions of war and useful in the maintenance of the national defense.

We hold that the production of cheaper and higher grade fertilizers is essential to agricultural prosperity. We demand prompt action by Congress to the operation of Muscle Shoals plants to maximum capacity, in the production, distribution, and sale of commercial fertilizers to the farmers of the country, and we oppose any legislation that limits the production of fertilizers at Muscle Shoals by limiting the amount of power to be used in their manufacture.

REPUBLICAN CONTRACTION OF CREDIT AND CURRENCY

We denounce the recent cruel and unjust contraction of legitimate and necessary currency, which has been directly due to the so-called deflation policy of the Republican Party as declared in its national platform of June, 1923.

Within 18 months after the election of 1922, this policy resulted in withdrawing from circulation by over \$5,000,000,000 and in contracting our currency by over \$1,500,000,000. This contraction bankrupted hundreds of thousands of farmers and stock-growers in America and resulted in widespread industrial depression and unemployment. We demand that the Federal Reserve system be administered as to give stability to industry, commerce and finance, as was intended by the Democratic Party, and give the Federal Reserve system to the Nation.

RECLAMATION

The Democratic Party was foremost in urging reclamation for the immediate arid and semi-arid lands of the West. These lands are located in public land states, and, therefore, it is the duty of the Government to utilize their resources by reclamation.

Homestead entries and reclamation projects have suffered from the extravagant inefficiencies and mistakes of the Federal Government.

The Reclamation Act of 1924, recommended by the Fact-Finding Commission, and added as an amendment to the second deficiency appropriation bill, eliminated from that bill by the Republican conferees in the report they presented to Congress one hour before adjournment, the provision which pledges itself actively, efficiently and economically to carry on the reclamation projects, and to make equitable adjustment for mistakes the Government has made.

CONSERVATION

We pledge recovery of the navy's oil reserves and all other parts of the public domain which have been fraudulently or illegally transferred to private interests; vigorous prosecution of all public officials, private citizens and corporations that participated in these transactions; revision of the Water Power Act, the General Leasing Act and all other legislation relating to public lands, and the normal flow of international trade with the settlement of Europe's economic problems.

We favor the establishment of a national policy of reforestation.

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS

Improved roads are of vital importance not only to commerce and industry but also to agriculture and rural life. We call attention to the record of the Democratic Party in this matter, and favor a continuance of federal aid under existing federal and state agencies.

MINING

Mining is one of the basic industries of this country. We protect more copper, iron, silver and other minerals than any other country. The value of our mineral production is second only to agriculture.

More and more women every day are learning that dressing well does not necessarily mean dressing expensively. Style is quality without extravagance. It is the keynote of Willard's ever-increasing popularity.

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Mining has suffered less agriculture and from the same causes. It is the duty of our Government to foster this industry and to remove the restrictions that destroy its prosperity.

REGULATION OF CORPORATIONS CONTROLLING NECESSITIES OF LIFE

We pledge the Democratic Party to regulate by governmental agencies the anthracite coal industry and all other corporations controlling the necessities of life where public welfare has been subordinated to private interests.

MERCHANT MARINE

The Democratic Party condemns the vacillating policy of the Republican Administration in its failure to develop an American flag shipping policy. There should be marked decrease in the volume of American commerce carried in American vessels compared to the record under a Democratic administration.

We oppose as illogical and unsound all efforts to overcome by subsidies the handicaps to American shipping and commerce imposed by Republican policies.

We condemn the practice of certain American railroads in favoring foreign ships and pledge ourselves to correct such discrimination of the coastwise trade by an American-owned merchant marine. American built and manned by American crews, which is essential for naval security in war, and is a protection in the American farmer and manufacturer against excessive ocean freight charges on products of farm and factory.

We declare the Government should own and operate such ships as will insure the accomplishment of these purposes and to continue such operation so long as it may be necessary for the development and growth of a privately owned, American flag shipping.

EDUCATION

We believe with Thomas Jefferson and other founders of the Republic that education is the key to freedom and that each state being responsible for the intellectual and moral qualifications of its citizens and for the expenditure of the money collected by taxation for the support of its schools, shall use its sovereign right in all matters pertaining to education. The Federal Government should encourage the states by such counsel, advice and aid as may be made available through the federal agencies for the general improvement of our schools in view of our national needs.

CIVIL SERVICE

We denounce the action of the Republican administration in its violations of the principles of civil service by its partisan removals and manipulation of the civil service, which has resulted in the removal of the best men from the service and the appointment of the worst.

We pledge the Democratic Party to a policy which will prevent members of either House from failing of re-election from participating in the subsequent sessions of Congress. This can be accomplished by fixing the days for convening the Congress immediately after the biennial national election; and to this end we favor granting the right to the people of the several states to vote on proposed constitutional amendments to their respective state constitutions.

PROBATION

We favor the extension of the probation principle to the courts of the United States.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

We welcome women to the Nation to their rightful place by the side of men in the control of the Government whose burdens they have always shared.

The Democratic Party congratulates the women of the Nation for the part they have taken in the progress of our country and the zeal with which they are using their political power to aid in the enactment of beneficial laws and the execution of fidelity in the public service.

VETERANS OF WARS

We favor generous appropriations, honest management and sympathetic care and assistance to the veterans of our wars, including the establishment of a bureau of veterans' affairs.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

The Nation now knows that the predatory interests have by supplying Republican campaign funds systematically purchased legislative favors and administrative immunity. The practice must stop; our Nation must return to honesty and decency in politics. Elections are public affairs, conducted for the sole purpose of ascertaining the will of the sovereign voters. Therefore, we demand that all elections shall hereafter be kept free from the poison of excessive private contributions. To this end, we favor reasonable means of publicity, at public expense, so that candidates, properly before the people

FISHERIES LAWS AID CONSERVATION

Secretary Hoover Points Out
Advances Made by Action
at Last Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—Notable steps in the fight for conservation of national fisheries were taken in the last session of Congress, according to a statement by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Although the outstanding achievement was the passage of the Alaska Fisheries bill giving the Secretary of Commerce power to regulate salmon fishing in Alaskan waters and to put a stop to overfishing by the big cannery companies, a number of minor measures are of great value in the conservation program, he said.

The four major items enacted into law by the last session of Congress, as outlined by Secretary Hoover, are as follows:

First—Confirmation by the Senate of the Pacific Coast Halibut Treaty with Canada, which had hitherto failed of confirmation. This treaty establishes a joint control with Canada over the halibut fisheries of the Pacific coast, in such a fashion as to prevent their continued depletion and destruction.

Second—The enactment of the Alaska Fisheries Conservation bill, proposed three years ago by the Department of Commerce, by which the depletion of these fisheries can be controlled and through which they can again be restored to their full productivity.

Third—Enactment of the Oil Pollution bill, by which the pollution of coastal waters by oil-burning and oil-carrying ships will be prevented and thus the destruction of fisheries and oyster beds prevented.

Fourth—The enactment of the Upper Mississippi Game and Fish Refuge bill, through which the swamps of the upper Mississippi will be conserved for fish and game.

The statement says that closer cooperation of state and federal governments in restriction of fishing is desirable, and should be had at an early date. "The large accession to the numbers of game fishermen through the growth of automobile use has resulted in the marked depletion of the number of game fish," it states. Secretary Hoover says that the shad fisheries of the Atlantic coast have diminished nearly 75 per cent during the last 30 years. "The large accession to the policies between states," and that the salmon fisheries of the Atlantic coast have in the last 70 years been depleted 95 per cent. Such a condition renders federal co-operation with the states imperative, it is declared.

CHICAGO WOMEN TO TEACH ALIENS

Will Aid Board of Education in
Work Among Foreign-Born

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30.—Women's clubs and other agencies which carry on Americanization work here united re-

Motion Picture Film Supplants High School Graduation Address

Innovation in New York Forecasts Marked Development
of Visual Training in Education

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 29.—Supplanting of the usual commencement address by a motion picture film at the graduation exercises of the Haaren High School indicates a further development of the use of visual training in modern education. The suggestion, made by P. Wesley Burnham, principal of the school, has met with the hearty endorsement of Ernest Crandall, head of the Department of Visual Education, who considers the showing of the film an excellent means of informing the parents concerning the most modern feature of the education of their children and also of providing the parents themselves with a motion picture standard which many of them might lack.

The visual training in which motion pictures are used now covers subjects taught from kindergarten through all the high school grades. Fairy stories, nursery rhymes, civics, geography, current events, domestic science and many other subjects all draw upon this source to supply graphic instruction. More than 60 motion picture companies supply the films, and some get out a school edition of their news film and make special efforts to meet the specific requirements of the schools.

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NEW ENGLAND WEEK ARRANGED

Committee Announces Plans to
Encourage Patronage of
Local Industries

To encourage patronage of New England industries by New Englanders, a committee with headquarters at the Boston Chamber of Commerce is preparing for the celebration of "New England Week" from Sept. 15 to 20. The object of the week as set forth in the proclamation will be:

To display the products on which the prosperity of New England depends, to illustrate to New Englanders their own products, to demonstrate to the world beyond our borders how vast and varied are the activities that have earned for New England her fame.

Labor, management and Capital will unite to make New England Week a definite success. New England products will be featured in our retail and wholesale houses, in our sales rooms, in all the usual channels of trade. The uses and qualities of our merchandise will be demonstrated, our factories will be visited, our processes will be explained, information will be furnished.

In explanation of the movement, the committee announces:

New England is suffering from a severe industrial depression, relief from which is much to be desired. Retardation of the uses and qualities of our merchandise from a distance, which increases the purchasing power of distant points rather than the local community in which the retailer depends for his prosperity. It is the intention to stress quality and to discourage price cutting. This movement is in behalf of all classes of New England merchandise.

Although time is short, we feel sure that the movement is timely. Our industries need order. The public is wondering what ails New England. Let us mobilize the purchasing power of New England people and their guests this summer to fall into closer contact with New England. Increased employment for New Englanders means increased employment for New England labor, and increased prosperity for all other classes of New England people.

Although headquarters of New England are in Boston, this is not a Boston movement. It is an all New England affair, called into being by New England's business organizations.

Southern and western towns and cities are cheering for their industries, are proud of them, and want more of them. Is it not time that New England did a better job of its own industry? Our industries are absolutely essential to us. We must pay for our food imports by exports of manufactured goods, and the more goods we can supply ourselves the easier it will be to purchase essential imports.

The attitude of our people toward industry is not always constructive. This can be improved. Note our depressing railroad situation, and the attitude of the public toward our railroads, which should be constructive. Note that increased orders are going to western shoe factories. But consider the condition of our own shoe trade just now! What are we doing to help it? Our textile industry is going bankrupt. Can we hold it? We have practically no automobile industry. Can we develop it?

COTTON CONDITION REPORT
MEMPHIS, June 30.—The Commercial Appeal reports cotton condition as of June 25 as 70.3 per cent normal, compared with 68.1 May 25. Acreage increased 2.50 per cent, making indicated yield 11,500,000 bales.

SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO.
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net profit \$3,008,185 after expenses and other charges, compared with \$4,525,160 in 1922.

TREASURY ATTORNEY GETS COLUMBIA POST

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 30.—The appointment of Roswell F. McGill, special attorney in the United States Treasury Department, as assistant professor of law at Columbia University, is announced. Mr. McGill was born in Auburn, Ill., in 1885. He was educated in the public schools of Auburn, and in the Princeton High School, Ill. In 1916 he was graduated from Dartmouth College and four years later received the degree of J. D. from the University of Chicago.

After serving in the World War as a private in the 10th Cavalry, he was promoted to sergeant and then to first lieutenant. He was discharged in 1919 with the rank of first lieutenant.

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CLASS TEACHERS PLAN ACTIVITIES

They Expect to Take Bigger
Part in Shaping Policies,
Says Miss Iversen

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 23 (Staff Correspondence).—Classroom teachers are planning to take a more active part than ever before in the affairs of the National Education Association at its convention in Washington and hope to bring a more intimate understanding of the needs of children into play in the association's activities by accepting more fully their responsibility to aid in shaping its policies.

This is the message of Miss Ida Christine Iversen, president of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association, given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor before she boarded a train here today to attend the Washington convention. She said:

Of the 23 departments of the National Education Association, the members of this department alone come into direct contact with the children of the country, and for that reason it is of vital importance that they make their presence felt as active participants in the affairs of the association. All others are one or more steps removed from the children themselves, and in the past it has been unfortunate that these so-called leaders have been in shaping the policies of the organization. Since 1920 the N. E. A. has been a representative body, and while the awakening of the teachers to its government has been gradual, I believe that the coming convention will demonstrate that we do not intend to shrink from responsibility.

This teacher group of the N. E. A. is by no means a separatist movement, as some would like to believe. We feel that the place of the teacher is with all educators in this central organization, which is working for the advancement of education as a whole. We are a young group, and as yet rather inexperienced—but I believe we are beginning to convince others that we can be professionally minded.

Among classroom teachers the same tendency is being manifested at present that is felt in many other fields. Radical and reactionary conservatives are becoming less conservative. Both these elements seem more inclined to meet on a common progressive platform, and I believe that through this teacher organization within the N. E. A. can be settled many of the problems of the country over.

Miss Iversen said that 882 delegates to the Department of Classroom Teachers met at the San Francisco convention of the N. E. A. last year, and that at least that number is expected to attend the coming convention. Approximately 20 are attending from Los Angeles.

DRY ORGANIZATION TO EXPAND
BIDDEFORD, Me., June 20.—Plans for the organization of a new district of the New England Cereals Lacordaire to include the states of Maine and New Hampshire, were made yesterday at a special convention of the society attended by 1000 representatives from 42 New England towns and cities. The meeting was a trench-speaking temperance organization.

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THRIFT TEACHING PROGRAM OUTLINED

National Conference Ready With
Recommendations for
N. E. A. Action

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29.—The national conference on thrift education concluded its two day sessions preliminary to the convening of the National Education Association convention with submission by ten groups of recommendations on various phases of thrift which might serve as a basis for thrift teaching in the schools. The movement for conservation of natural resources received a stimulus in the recommendations of the group on the opportunity of the schools to train for good citizenship through emphasis on the wise utilization of the natural resources of the country.

The report of this group, submitted by Herbert A. Smith, assistant forester in the United States Forest Service, made the following outstanding recommendations which will be submitted for approval to the full convention of the National Education Association:

Diffusion of knowledge of the natural resources of the country and their conservation should be recognized as a necessary step in equipping students for citizenship.

School teachers and officials should familiarize themselves with the functioning of the Government departments concerned in administering the natural resources of the country, and should call upon them much more freely than they do for material to use in the classroom.

The tendency to regard resources from the local or state viewpoint should be opposed.

Teachers should oppose attempts by special interests to use the schools for propaganda purposes.

Other recommendations passed upon by the conference dealt with more economical administration in agricultural communities to relieve the financial straits of the farmer, the formation of an official syllabus for the teaching of thrift in connection with already established school courses, the installation of thrift directors in large cities to carry out the recommendations program for thrift teaching, and the teaching of economics in secondary schools instead of leaving this subject to the colleges.

Government officials present at the two days' conference gave assurance of their support in the campaign to install a thrift program in the schools and urged the teachers present to call freely on Government departments for advice and subject matter. The group on savings and investment, composed of prominent bankers, stressed the necessity for wider dissemination of the fundamentals of banking and investments and a program of education to the necessity of "safe and sane" investments.

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First-Hand Lessons in Politics
Stir Interest of Masses

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House Saturday were the following:
Miss Janet Ellis, Boston, Mass.
Frederic S. Hoffer Jr., Boston, Mass.
Miss Anna C. Steiner, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. Juanita Downing, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. K. S. Kennedy, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Carpenter, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. A. L. Elias, Augusta, Ga.
Mrs. A. L. Elias, Augusta, Ga.
George W. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa.
Merrill Taggart, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lester Ardy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sol Bera, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miles Dawson, New York City, N. Y.
Shawn Peter Hanigan, New York City, N. Y.
Edward R. Peckerman, New York City, N. Y.
S. G. Davidson, Tamworth, N. H.
Miss Mary J. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Laura Gahres, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bernice W. Jones, Marysville, Calif.
Ray H. Jones, Marysville, Calif.
Ida C. White, Elizabeth, N. J.
Mary A. Nichols, Wayne City, Ill.
Merle Holland Jones, Summit, Conn.
Mrs. Winifred R. Hawkins, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. R. Hawkins, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. Bertha C. Brainerd, Galesburg, Ill.
George W. Brainerd, Galesburg, Ill.
Marianne W. Cocker, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Annie W. Harris, Grews Farm, Cal.
Miss Marion A. Patricola, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Charles W. Kirk, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Charles S. Pearson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Alaska Tacoma, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Marie Tacoma, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Mary G. Robinson, Lima, O.
Laurie D. Zella, St. Charles, Mo.
Misses Lardner, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Catherine B. Case, Bristol, Conn.
Elizabeth H. Speller, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Carrie B. Speller, Portland, Ore.
Gisela H. Speller, Portland, Ore.
Milo D. Webster, Minneapolis, Minn.
Elizabeth Hooper, Asbury Park, N. J.
Gertrude M. Perkins, Watertown, La.
Mrs. Atlanta M. Overton, New York City, N. Y.
Miss Louisa Martini, New York City, N. Y.
Kate S. Reid, Bedford, O.
Mrs. Virginia T. Burkhardt, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Marie C. Meusel, Cleveland, O.
Miss Beale L. Hinckley, Galesburg, Ill.
Mrs. Rachel Tolen, Cameron, Walden, N. Y.
Mrs. Roswick T. Cameron, Walden, N. Y.
Mrs. Emily M. Brooke, New York City, N. Y.
L. Mildred, Authistle, London, Ontario, Canada.
Mrs. Eva B. Peirson, Cleveland, O.
Miss Edna Clark, New York City, N. Y.
Miss Beale L. Hinckley, Galesburg, Ill.
Miss Hazel H. Farish, New Haven, Ct.
Mrs. Helen Jenkins, East Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. J. L. Mundwiler, Alameda, Calif.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
LONDON, June 30.—Kodak Ltd., the English subsidiary of Eastman Kodak, has 50 per cent of the camera business in the English market according to departmental reports. One-half of the photographic market and nearly 50 per cent of the film market goes to Kodak Ltd. The increase in sales of all photographic supplies is 20 per cent over last year.

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MORE RECOGNITION FOR LATIN SOUGHT

Classical League Would More Closely Correlate With Modern Foreign Languages

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 29.—Based upon a nation-wide study, the American classical league has recommended not only that the so-called secondary education be started two years earlier, but that Latin, Greek, and English be more closely correlated with the study of modern foreign languages.

Attention is called to the haphazard method of teaching Latin, to the limited time allotted to it, and the unsatisfactory basis employed, despite the fact that the classical languages are becoming more popular than ever in the last five years, and that these courses are being taken by a constantly increasing number of students in high and preparatory schools.

Trained teachers of Latin are in great demand, but due to the lack of proper facilities in many schools for the teaching of this subject, those who desire to specialize in it find the opportunities decidedly limited. For many years, also, there has been an effort to discourage the teaching of the classical languages and a concerted movement in some quarters to supplant them by the study of "commercial" languages such as Spanish, French and German.

Despite these handicaps, the examinations conducted by the College Entrance Board indicate that Latin stands practically at the top of the list for a survey of the 10 years, 1914-1923, surpassed only by Greek, which stands first, with French running a close race with Latin for second place. Latin has had the highest rank in this period in the average record of the four subjects enrolling the largest number of students.

It is said that since the termination of the World War, Latin has increased in importance to such an extent that it now has more pupils enrolled in the schools than all other foreign languages combined. In an effort to incite the study of Latin, the number of competent teachers of Latin, instructors in the subject are urged to encourage bright pupils to look forward to making a life career of the subject.

This is not expected to present any difficulties, for instruction in Latin is known to look upon the subject as one of the most, if not the most important studies of their pupils, and to impress upon these students the desirability of training themselves to be instructors in the subject is an object to which Latin scholars will readily lend their assistance.

While Latin has forged to the front in recent years, Greek has shown a decided drop in enrollment and is a matter "to cause deep concern," the report states. Due to the effective work in presenting the advantages of Spanish, it is said that this subject is provided in thirty times as many schools as afford the Greek student an opportunity to pursue his course.

To rectify this situation, it is urged by the league that Latin instructors be chosen, where possible, because of their knowledge of Greek also, in order that where financial obstacles preclude the employment of individual teachers of both subjects, one person may conduct classes in the two languages.

One of the more important recommendations of the league, however, is to provide the opportunity for students in grammar schools to obtain a degree of familiarity with the higher subjects before they enter upon their studies in the secondary schools. Two years is mentioned as a satisfactory period for the teaching of Latin to pre-high school pupils.

The four year actual high school term is condemned as having been founded upon the Prussian system, which operates upon the assumption that the student will not continue his studies further than a high school course.

FLOOD BOND DECISION FAVORS SAN ANTONIO

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 24 (Special Correspondence).—Decision of the state Supreme Court in litigation over the \$4,350,000 bonds voted for flood protection which favors the City of San Antonio, will become final on July 2, the expiration of the time for the filing of motions for a rehearing.

One other suit decided in the district court in favor of the city, and the bond issue remains with the time limit for appeal unexpired, but it is believed this can be adjusted, and the city is arranging to sell the bonds early next month.

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N. E. A. DELEGATES WILL FOCUS ATTENTION ON NATIONAL ISSUES

(Continued from Page 1)

University urged not the teaching of morals, but the development of motives. Abandon machine methods, since character is not a factory product but a fruitage of purposeful conduct, he said. Do not set aside periods for moral instruction but utilize the entire school program for character development.

"The public schools cannot teach different denominational rituals or creeds to children," said Leon W. Goldrich of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Pleasantville, N. Y. "They should never emphasize differences of race, color or religion, but the public schools must teach the essentials of a socialized religion which emphasizes the brotherhood of God. This may well be supplemented by the denominational religion taught by the parents of the children in their own homes or in their respective churches."

Parents and preachers are failing in their duty to teach religion to children," said Miss Margaret Knox, public school principal of New York City. Religion formerly held first place in the public schools of America, she said, and the children's right inheritance must be restored to them today by the schools.

The average school boy is in danger of adopting the political rather than the business code of ethics, asserted William Bryon Forbush of the University Society, New York City. Dr. Forbush characterized business morals as the everyday morals and declared that they are higher than political morals. "Things have been done recently by public officials which, in the business world, would have occasioned expulsion from any trade association or gentleman's club. Honesty must be taught to boys and girls in the schools," concluded Dr. Forbush.

Geographic Society Exhibit
Among the interesting features in connection with the convention are conferences of the National Geographic Society on the afternoons of July 1 and 3 and an exhibit arranged by the United States Forest Service in one of the downtown furniture stores. The exhibit shows timber depletion, farm forestry, utilization of forest products, recreational advantages of wooded areas, and the menace of man-caused forest fires. Special lantern slide lectures will be given twice each afternoon.

The activities of America's school teachers in helping to inform the school children of forestry conditions, and the continued inclusion of forestry subjects in the courses given by public schools and colleges, has led us to arrange an exhibit for the National Education Association's convention, stated Col. W. B. Greeley, chief of the Forest Service.

The Geographic Society conferences will explain the impetus to natural scientific study given by its activities and its recent expeditions. One of these has just found a chestnut tree in mid-Asia, a third is revealing a civilization in the Valley of Mexico at least twice as old as Tut-ank-Amen's tomb. Among the notable expeditions of the National Geographic Society to be illustrated will be that now studying the pre-Columbian apartment house of Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; the romantic adventures of a Chinese party which travels in camel trains and yak-skin rafts; Peary's attainment of the pole, where he planted the Stars and Stripes and the society's flag; the Alaskan glacier studies, which revealed secrets of the Ice Age and showed that the Yukon once had a tropical climate; and those which revealed to the world such American natural wonders as the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes and Carlsbad Cavern, our newest national monument.

A first-hand story of the South Seas will be related and pictured by Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, noted scientific leader of many expeditions.

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Speaker at N. E. A. Convention



DR. PAYSON SMITH
Massachusetts Commissioner of Education

THOMAS JEFFERSON EXERCISES ARRANGED

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 29 (Special).—Memorial exercises to be held in McIntire Amphitheater at the University of Virginia on the Fourth of July, in honor of Thomas Jefferson, will be attended by several hundred school teachers, who are now taking part in the annual convention of the National Education Association at Washington.

The educators will be given an opportunity to visit the home of the authors of the Declaration of Independence on the anniversary of the signing of this document. Committees representing civic and business organizations will escort visitors to the university commons and up the "Little Mountain."

Frank Cody, superintendent of schools of Detroit, Mich., will preside at the exercises as a representative of the visiting educators and Dr. Charles G. Murphy of the university will speak. Murphy is now taking part in the annual convention of the National Education Association at Washington.

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LAYMEN AND TEACHERS TO MEET IN STUDY OF SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Week-end Conference Arranged by Teachers' Union and Auxiliary of New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—A week-end conference for the purpose of giving thoughtful discussion to modern educational problems in the public schools will be held from Oct. 3 to Oct. 5 at Hudson Guild Farm, Netcong, N. J., by the Teachers' Union Auxiliary and the Teachers' Union. This is the first time that two days have been set aside for such a conference between laymen and teachers, reports Miss Truda Weil, executive secretary of the Auxiliary. It is believed that the setting at Hudson Guild Farm will be favorable to an unhurried consideration of problems that affect the training of children today.

These will be discussed at six sessions beginning Friday evening, Oct. 3 and continuing through a conference on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 5. On Friday evening, Dr. John W. Withers, Dean, School of Education, New York University, will talk on the function of the State in regard to determining an educational policy. Dr. Henry Linville, president of the Teachers' Union, will talk on the function of the teacher in this regard; and another speaker will present the viewpoint of the layman.

For Saturday morning, a discussion of the Experimental School has been scheduled. Its purposes will be outlined by Alexis C. Fern, director of The Modern School at Stelton, N. J.; also by Mrs. Marietta Johnson, director of the School of Organic Education at Fairhope, Ala.; and by Miss Elizabeth Goldsmith, associate director of The Walden School, New York City. Following these talks, Dr. Linville will discuss the application of the experimental school to public school conditions.

The later sessions will be devoted to penetrating the demands which are being placed upon schools today by parents, educators, organized labor, the tax-payer and the philosopher of today. Dr. Benjamin C. Gruenberg, Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Prof. Joseph K. Hart, associate editor of the Survey will give addresses. "Teachers as Intellectual Leaders" is the subject of talks by Dr. W. Car-

son Ryan, Jr., professor, School of Education at Swarthmore College, and by Joseph Jablonow, Ethical Culture School and secretary of the Teachers' Union. Dr. George A. Coe, director of the Department of Religious Education at Teachers' College, and Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, headworker at Hudson Guild, will speak on moral training and the conference will be concluded by talks on patriotism and international good will by Dr. Norman Thomas, director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Miss Ruth Gillette Hardy, head of the department of history and civics at the Girls' Commercial High School.

ELECTIONS REFORM SOUGHT IN GEORGIA

ATLANTA, Ga., June 29 (Special Correspondence).—The present session of the Georgia Legislature, which has just got under way, will make another effort at election reform and at legislation for improved road conditions. The present effort is to do away, as much as possible, with the expense of election, to insure more attention to office duties and less to politics. It is proposed to change all terms from two to four years, making the Governor, however, ineligible for re-election, and to substitute biennial sessions for the present annual meetings.

Other proposals include a \$10,000,000 bond issue for good roads; a proposed bond issue for the state educational branches, and a bond issue for establishment of a state port.

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THE RADIO PAGE

CANADIAN SHIP WILL RELAY
MESSAGES FROM MacMILLANAmateur Expected to Furnish Details of Explorer's Voyage
to A. R. R. L. Members—Call Is "VDM"

TORONTO, Can., June 28 (Special)—William Choat, local radio amateur and radio operator for the Canadian Government Steamer "Arctic," which is leaving Quebec the first of July on its annual trip to Baffin Bay, may be the first amateur operator to relay to Canada and the United States the complete details of the winter experiences and home-coming arrangements of Capt. Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer.

The departure of the "Arctic," under the Northwest Territories Branch of the Canadian Department of the Interior, comes at a time when the arrival of daylight in the Far North is beginning to shut off the radio contact between MacMillan and radio amateurs of the American Radio Relay League in Canada and the United States.

The radio messages that have come from Donald Mix, the explorer's radio operator, since fall and winter have become gradually less frequent as darkness began to leave the polar region. Of late there have been only a few weak messages that have sufficed to show the "Bowdoin's" crew have come through without hardship. The last one told of the explorer's plan to start for home soon.

On its annual trip, the "Arctic," which this time is in charge of J. D. Craig and Captain Bernier, famed Canadian explorer, sails as far north as Etah, Greenland. Last fall on their arrival in that harbor, the "Arctic's" crew found the "Bowdoin" there and one of them took a snapshot of MacMillan's little schooner as it lay at anchor near the shore.

This year the "Arctic" will carry a short wave I. C. W. outfit, which will enable its operator to transmit on the amateur wavelengths between 100 and 150 meters. This equipment is in addition to its regular sets, consisting of a standard 600-meter 2-kw. spark transmitter and a continuous wave transmitter working on a 2100-meter wavelength.

The call which has been assigned to the "Arctic" is VDM, while that of MacMillan's ship is WXP. Special permission has been granted for all Canadian licensed amateur stations to use the wavelength of 120 meters during specified hours, although transmission on this wave will not be permitted for any other communication.

In order that amateurs will know when to be at their stations for com-

munication with the expedition, a definite schedule has been arranged during which Mr. Choat will listen for signals. He will stand watch on the short wavelength daily, except Wednesday and Saturday from 11 p. m. to midnight, Eastern Standard Time. Saturday, however, the hours will be extended from 11 p. m. to 3 a. m.

ATTEMPT BEING MADE
TO CHECK UP FOREIGN
AMATEUR'S PROGRESS

HARTFORD, Conn., June 29 (Special)—A check-up of amateur radio conditions in all foreign countries is being made by the American Radio Relay League for the purpose of surveying amateur progress throughout the world. In recent months transmitting radio operators have been discovered in countries where it did not seem possible there could be the slightest interest in any branch of radio.

Apparently there are few places apart from the general paths of progress where experimenters have been unable to obtain equipment for building radio sets if they persisted. In very few countries are there adequate laws which properly define the position of the telegraph code operators. With these conditions in mind, Charles A. Service, assistant secretary of the A. R. R. L., has sent to radio societies or individuals in about 20 countries asking for the following:

Digest of government radio laws now in force or pending, relative to amateur or private radio, both receiving and transmitting.

System of call letters used. Numbers, letters or combinations. Are they assigned by the Government or individuals? Is the call list published and by whom? Cost?

What is the name, title and address of the Government department or official in charge of radio activities in your country?

What wavelengths and powers are assigned to amateurs by the Government? If there are no Government regulations, what power, wavelength and type of transmitter, continuous wave, interrupted (C. W., spark, etc.) is used?

Approximately how many amateur transmitters (radio telegraph) and amateur phones are now operating in your country?

What is the leading amateur organization or club in your country? What is the name and address of the leading amateur magazine?

British Amateur at Set With Which He "Got" America



C. W. Goyder of England with his homemade radio transmitter with which he has talked to a friend in Pittsburgh. The helix is mounted against the wall. The usual "orderly" arrangement of parts and wires is quite evident. It seems almost like home. How can a fellow study with this waiting for him to play with?

BRITISH AMATEUR
'GETS' U. S. FRIENDGreat Power for Peace Seen as
Youths of Nations Make
Friends by Radio

A series of articles on the growth of the American Radio Relay League was recently published on this page showing to what extent the amateur movement has taken the United States. This activity has now spread over the civilized world. Many of the English

amateurs are older men but in the picture today we see an English schoolboy, C. W. Goyder, with his transmitting equipment with which he has reached out and talked to a boy friend in Pittsburgh.

Notice that it is not a case of just reaching Pittsburgh but "a boy friend." The radio is rapidly producing these friendships and they will be of inestimable value in keeping up friendly relations between these two English speaking countries — and then the world. The homemade apparatus shown might be a corner of an American "ham's shack." You see "ham" is the fraternal term for all radio amateurs when referring to one another.

One of the unusual phases of this work is that these radio enthusiasts are "hanging up" some wonderful records of transmitting over great distances with a minimum amount of power. The work of the amateur is a revelation compared with the money and power expended by the commercial organizations in radio telephony. Amateur is derived from the Latin verb "to love." It means those who follow a subject purely from the love of it and not for professional reasons. This has been the basis and foundation for the great development work done by these youngsters. The creative work that comes from the love of a subject is of the truest and best sort. Either listening to the music of great composers, reading the works of the great authors or studying the sculpture and painting of the masters, one cannot but feel that something a little higher than the human outlook made these things possible. They were true amateurs and perhaps the "ham" of today is not so far behind.

PARLEY RADIOCASTS
PRESERVED IN WAX

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27 (AP)—Portions of the proceedings of the Democratic convention were recorded for all time here yesterday when the phonograph was successfully linked with radio.

A few seconds after a radio receiving set in the Warner recording laboratories brought in the convention proceedings they were reproduced on a phonograph. Officials of the laboratories said the experiment constituted the first successful attempt to make clear phonographic records by the transference of radio sound vibrations on to wax disks. The experimenters plan to mail to certain speakers at the Democratic convention tiny disk records of their utterances.

A. R. R. L. HEAD HONORED
HARTFORD, Conn., June 28—Hiram Percy Maxim, noted inventor and president of the American Radio Relay League since its inception, has received an honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Colgate University. This comes at a time when the most far-reaching step by Mr. Maxim is taking place, the organization of amateurs on an international basis.

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Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR MONDAY, JULY 7

For everyone who enjoys rural atmosphere and wants to have an evening reminiscent of "hugkin' bees" and old-fashioned hay-rides, he had better tune in on KQV on this date and listen to the graduation day exercises for "Punkinville Center" High School by permission of the board of education and the school inspectors. There will be the salutatory, class prophecy, recitations, orations, vocal and instrumental solos, class poet and valedictory. Some time!

WGY is sending out a concert of old songs. This is one of those rare opportunities to hear two of the regular announcers perform before the microphone in songs. Kolim Hager, the chief announcer, has a splendid baritone and A. O. Coggeshall is a good tenor.

WEAF will bring back the long absent U. S. Marine Band. This famous organization is a real "radio-treat." WLW will give one of its regular radiocasts of opera from the Zoo. This is a splendid feature. It seems odd that the so-called cultural and musical cast doesn't boast of a summer grand opera season.

FOR MONDAY, JULY 7

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WBZ, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (327 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner concert by the WBZ Trio.
6:15 p. m.—"Bringing the World to America," prepared by Our World Magazine. Late news from the National Industrial Conference Board; Springfield studio.
6:30 p. m.—Bedtime story.
6:40 p. m.—Concert by the WBZ Trio; and George Graham, Hawaiian guitar; Glen W. Douglas, reader, Springfield studio.
8 p. m.—Concert by Blanche D. Pickering, pianist, and Josephine B. Owens, soprano, Boston studio.

WGY, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Address, "Some Facts About Bees and Honey," R. B. Willson, New York State College of Agriculture.
8 p. m.—Program of old time song favorites: soloists, Kolim Hager, baritone; A. O. Coggeshall, tenor; Marion Brewer, soprano; and Ethel Osterhout, contralto.
WHAZ, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. (350 Meters)
9 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental concert, with educational talk.
10 p. m.—Popular dance music by Art Thompson's orchestra of Albany, N. Y.
WEAF, American Tel. & Tel. Company, New York City (492 Meters)
3 p. m.—Alice Marguerite Hawkins.

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British Radio Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 18
THE new Chelmsford station, which will operate on a wavelength of 1600 meters has received the call sign of 5 X.

From Beira in Portuguese East Africa, comes the news that the Radio-Telegraphic section of the observatory have commenced receiving from the principal stations in Europe, America, Asia, and Oceania. The station receives the time signals sent out from Lyons, Nauen, and Arlington.

A director of a well known wireless firm writes that something might well be done toward some standardization of what different receiving sets are capable of. Sets are advertised as capable of receiving all B. B. C. stations and the type is much disappointed when he fails to make his set do so. This director suggests that the B. B. C. should add to their activities by certifying standard makes. A task bristling with difficulties.

The "smallest, cheapest and youngest" Arctic expedition which has just sailed for the north under the direction of F. G. Binsley is supplied with a radio outfit so that it will be in constant touch with the British Isles and will also have the advantage of the British concerts and Eiffel Tower time signals.

The Burma railways have taken up wireless as a means of improving their communications, which in a country of wild jungle and rivers, is a difficult matter with cables and telegraph lines. Experiments have been carried out between Rangoon and Insein which have been very successful, and Rangoon, Henzada, Moulmein and Mandalay are to be linked up shortly.

Ceylon has been getting very busy on the subject of radiocasting and the committee which has been sitting to investigate the question advocates that it should be controlled by the Post Office. The program will take the usual form of musical items and news with commercial information supplied by the Chamber of Commerce.

French West Africa has now been put into wireless communication with France by the opening of the wireless station at Bamako on the Niger. This is one of the four French colonial stations. Saigon has been in operation for some months. The one at Stanley Pool on the Congo and the other at Antananarivo in Madagascar have yet to be built.

Users of crystal sets will be able to work loud speakers, according to Amateur Wireless, by using one of the headphones to a microphone in contact with the diaphragm. This is connected to the primary coil of a transformer on an audio transformer. The transformer is connected through a switch to four dry cells or an accumulator to the secondary winding of the transformer, thence to the loud speaker. The result is said to be better than with a two-valve set.

It will probably be news to many seafarers that the range of a simple crystal set at sea is far greater than on land.

A correspondent of Lloyd's List writes that he recently heard Newcastle, London, Bournemouth and Glasgow when off the Dutch coast 250 miles from England. It is also said that wireless operators have had telephone reception from the B. B. C. when as far as 1000 miles away. He ascribes this partly to the high aerials carried on the masts, but still more to the excellent "ground" obtained from the large mass of the hull immersed in the conducting sea water.

Question Box

112 I am going to build the set, the wiring diagram of which appeared in the Monitor of June 10. I have three UV 201 tubes and one UV 200. Please tell me if I can use the UV 201 tubes for the radio frequency amplifier with the "regenerative" made according to the specifications given in the Monitor of June 11, or would the windings have to be changed in any way? Would the UV 200 work out all right as a detector and the other two UV 201 tubes as the audio frequency amplifier? I have a Federal variable condenser (capacitance about 99013). Could this be used with a 60025 variable condenser or would I have to use a pair of 60025 condensers? If I can use the above tubes what size rheostat in ohms should be used to operate the three tubes controlled by the one rheostat?

F. H. SOUZA, Boston.
(Ans.) We wonder if you are really using 201 tubes or 201-A's. The first are a terrific drain on your battery. You should get rid of them as soon as possible for the "A" type will work even better as an amplifier and only draw a fraction of the current demanded by the first-mentioned tubes. As to the use of tubes see question 111 in the issue of June 25. We don't believe that your Federal condenser will do. You might shut a fixed condenser of about 60025 across it. This will bring up the capacity, although, of course, it will not be variable over a very wide range. It would be better to get a 60025 variable condenser. A six to ten ohm rheostat will handle the three tubes mentioned.

114 The enclosed print shows the hook-up of a set I now have. Would you kindly tell me if I can employ the new transformer presented in the Monitor of June 7 and what turns would be required on the primary and secondary coils. I would like to get Portland, Ore. which is about 400 miles away. Your article on the new transformer by Messrs. Browning and Drake seems to prove a ready means for altering my set to reach the station noted above. Can you only get local stations with my reflex as it now exists?

C. J. K. Oakland, Calif.
(Ans.) Your set is similar to our first published one-tube reflex with a stage of audio amplifier in it. In the form you are using it is called the Harkness reflex. The results with this type of set are certainly of a variable nature. Some persons get everything and others can't even get into the suburbs. The transformer as specified in the Monitor is a regenerative circuit is not designed for the type of set you are using. The patented idea of which this transformer is based is most efficient but the constants would have to be different. I would advise you with your two tubes to build up the three-tube reflex, the "V-H 12" minus the last stage of audio amplifier. The two-tube circuit was shown in the issue of June 2. We feel sure that under any sort of fair conditions it will bring in the station you name.

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Dix-Make Dresses	Parker-Made Marmalade
Dodson Bird Houses	Pepodent
Eddy Refrigerators	Pequot Sheets and Pillow Cases
Elito Outdoor Motors	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
Estay Organ Company	Q & R Player Rolls
Federal Radio Products	Reichardt Candy Works
Ferrari Olive Oil	San-A-Wax
Flakshas	Stone & Webster
Hanan Shoes	Swift & Company
Herrick Refrigerators	Taylor-Made Luggage
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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Early Islamic Bookbindings

AS THE attention of students and collectors is attracted more and more to Near and Far Eastern art, a number of new subjects are being investigated which bring to light charming treasures. The miniatures of the sixteenth century in Persia have been held in honor for some time, and many museums all the world over boast fine illuminated manuscripts, but the bindings devised to preserve fittingly the beauty of these folios have until quite recently escaped attention.

An examination of early Islamic bindings could easily lead us to suppose that the standards of these early binders were far higher than those of the best bookbinders of the late Italian Renaissance and the wonderful French bindings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Such a supposition would be mistaken. It should be remembered that when we examine Egyptian bindings of the tenth century or even sixteenth century Persian bindings, we are probably in the presence of the finest specimens these periods produced. The famous ivory inlaid wooden binding, probably for one of the "show" Korans, now in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, has been preserved probably because it was such an unusual piece of work that very special care was taken of it.

Three Kinds

Early Islamic bindings may be roughly divided into three kinds. First, there are wooden bindings, which resemble boxes, rather than what we mean by bindings. The earliest specimens known belong to this variety.

Then there are leather bindings. They differ essentially from the wooden binding in so far as the top cover has been attached to it in many cases a flap, rather like a flat envelope flap, which was tucked in between the end of the text and the back cover. These leather bindings correspond in design and workmanship with the other famous products of Persia, such as the carpets. The earliest pieces show designs, incised, gilt, or painted with simple geometrical patterns. Generally the pattern is the result of repeating one device a number of times. For instance, a heptagonal device will be repeated as a border, and the field in the center may be decorated with another similar device.

Dies Employed

The earlier pieces are tooled by hand. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there are already traces of dies cut to facilitate the labor, and in the sixteenth century it is quite frequent—especially with elaborate designs which frequently resemble carpet patterns—to find that a plate has been cut for the entire cover. This plate is then applied to the leather. It is stamped, in fact, and the stamped surface is afterward worked upon in various ways. The cover is decorated sometimes with two or three different shades of gold, and occasionally painted in other colors.

The Persians, not satisfied with decorating the outside of their covers only, in fine specimens, the inside of the cover is generally treated quite as elaborately as the outside cover and often in a totally different manner.

The Persians, having a turn for intricate work, made their bindings more and more precious as time went on, and in the later bindings, whose substance is of leather, other materials are introduced as well. The central medallion is sometimes made of filigree work of the most exquisite delicacy and the openings are backed by colored silk. The silk is sunk into the leather and the filigree deftly glued on top of it.

Paper Board Covers

The third variety of Islamic bookbindings has covers made of stiff paper boards which are then lacquered. These are possibly the most remarkable bindings from the point of view of skillful craftsmanship. These covers are rarely formal in design, but resemble miniature paintings more than anything else. The subjects used for the secular bookbindings are country scenes or pictures of princes and their attendants moving about their gardens. Trees and flowers, which the Near Eastern craftsman was never weary of depicting, are painted on these lacquer covers with the minutest detail.

As we approach our own era, there is again the tendency to rather more formal decoration. There are remarkable eighteenth and nineteenth century bindings from the Near East, and it is a pleasure to point out that while the quality of craftsmanship in Persian pottery and faience and carpets has suffered sadly by the invasion of Western trade and influence, the standard of the bookbinder seems to be unimpaired by comparison. The quality of design and workmanship is not so superb in the late bindings as during the best period, the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but whereas recent carpets have lost all the beauty and originality of their sixteenth-century forbears, the bookbindings still show individual and creative effort.

The strength of national tradition is very marked in this craft. The best authorities on the subject, such as Professor Sarre, have come to the conclusion that the specimens in which the design is such a weak are probably not the work of Persians, but were made by Turks instructed in this art by Persian immigrants.

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Changes in Budapest Theaters

Budapest, June 11
Special Correspondence

THERE are three large theaters in Budapest which control all the theaters of the city, with a single exception, that of the Renaissance Theater, and much attention has been attracted recently by the group known as the Union Theater A.G., because of the retirement of their general director and the election of a successor.

László Béthy, the former director, guided the National Theater's destinies for 26 years and became famous for his ability to find and to encourage new talent. The plays he introduced include "The Fairy Story of the Wolf" and "The Red Mill" of Franz Molnar, Gabor Dragoly's comedies, "The Well-fitting Frock" and "The Husband of the Miss," and works from Dezső Szomory, Lajos Biro and others.

The new director, Dr. Jenő Faludi, has made a name for himself through his connection with the Comedy Theater, where, with his brother, he brought the pure Hungarian dramatic art to a high state of perfection. He emphasized the achievements of native dramatists. He gave the first performances of Molnar's "The Devil," "Lilium," which obtained such success in America, "The Life-guardian," "Carnival," and "The Swan." He was responsible for the original productions in Hungary of Franz Herceg's "The Blue Fox," and of the famous "Typhoon" and "The Dancer" from Menyhert Lengyel, as well as "Confessions" from Ernő Bajtá.

It is understood that Dr. Faludi intends to promote interest in the works of Hungarian playwrights to such an extent that he purposes exchanging the Lujza Blaha Theater, one of those in the Union A.G. group, with the State for the second of its opera

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Owing to the addition of a children's study room, a book alcove and offices, the Montclair (N. J.) Art Museum will close on July 1 until the middle of September, when it will reopen with greater facilities.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has hung, for the summer, 35 water colors by Winslow Homer. Twelve are owned by the museum. The others have been sent by private owners.

Walter Hampden closed his long run in "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the National Theater, New York, Saturday. "Cyrano" with its 247 performances in New York, has broken three American records: "Cyrano's" own record, the record for revivals and the record for romantic costume plays.

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London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 17.—The newly formed Stage Guild, membership in which is open to the entire dramatic profession, has issued its program. According to this document, the main objects of the Guild are "to remedy grievances and abuses," "to raise the status of the art of the theater" and "to settle disputes by means of arbitration." Sir Frank Benson is at the Guild's head, and the council includes, among others, Henry Ainley, Gladys Cooper, Marie Lohr, Owen Nares, Godfrey Tearle, and Lady Tree. This is a representative list, which enjoys the confidence of the great body of actors and actresses in England.

The next program to be submitted at the Everyman Theater is to consist of Bernard Shaw's "The Man of Destiny."

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This is to be followed by a special production of a new play by a hitherto unknown actor. Other works down for hearing are "Her Daughter" by John Peterson, "Low Tide" by Ernest George, and a Hungarian drama by Ladislav Fodor.

Marie Tempest is returning to what may be regarded as her "first love," namely musical comedy. She has accepted a contract for the principal part in "Midsummer Madness," which is to be produced at the Lyric, Hammer-smith, toward the end of June.

Those who disagree with the methods of the Actors' Association have just set up a rival organization. This is known as the Stage Guild, and Sir Frank Benson is the chairman. It has the support of Sir John Martin Harvey, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Lady Wyndham, Lena Ashwell, and a number of other prominent actors and actresses. In the meantime, the Actors' Association is being torn with internal dissension, and several of the leading members are resigning, "as a protest against the committee's policy in adopting the political principles of trade unionism."

The "Old Vic" Shakespearean company will shortly begin their West End season at the New Oxford. The series of performances starts with "The Taming of the Shrew" and finishes with "Twelfth Night."

One of the plays set for the next Cambridge local examination is "King Richard III." A reading of this is to be given at the Haymarket Theater by members of the British Empire Shakespeare Society. In accordance with the customary practice, students will be admitted on special terms.

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Civic Opera in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Two shakes of the stick for \$1 is about the rate at which the management of the Civic Opera Association had to pay for giving "Aida" at the Polo Grounds on the evening of June 24, according to rough figures of mine. Suppose the score of the work to consist of 3500 measures, more or less, with a general run of four beats to the measure, calling for 14,000 motions of the baton in the course of the evening and suppose the production on the open-air stage to have incurred a total expense of something like \$7000, then my ratio "cannot be far wrong."

Which indicates, perhaps, how important a factor in opera is the man who holds the stick. A mediocre conductor would literally have thrown the \$7000, or whatever the sum should be, to the winds. But Cesare Sodero, the artist entrusted with the direction of the music on this occasion, was the sort to make the money count. He told off every star with value nothing short of gold.

What does this summer experiment mean? To me it signifies that the opera is to be what the Symphony has become, an all-the-year institution in New York. For the Polo Grounds enterprise is the opera, in the strict meaning of that phrase here. Let nobody imagine anything else. You pay \$7.70 in winter and \$2.20 in summer, though you are not privileged to use the winter name for the summer price.

That, however, is a technicality. And it is plain enough I think, that one of the developments at hand in this city is an open-air opera house. If "house" is the right word. When people hear of the ceremonies of the laying of the corner stone of an open-air theater at the American Institute of Operatic Art at Stony Point, N. Y., on July 16, they will begin, I fancy, to think the time is near when the same sort of corner stone should be laid in New York. The country cannot be allowed to get ahead of the town in music.

About the actual "Aida" at the Polo Grounds I shall say no more than that, except in the matter of scenic method, it was the very "Aida" of Broadway fame. Vocally and instrumentally, it was the same thing. Pictorially, it was in broader outline, and it met the peculiar demands of athletic field representation at a former point, N. Y., know anything about has met them. The cast included a quartet of brilliant voices: Mme. Frances Peralta, soprano; Gertrude Wilder, contralto; Manuel Salazar, tenor, and William Gustafson, bass. In a secondary rôle, included a soloist of great charm—Mme. Alice Haessler. How impressive, for once, to see the priestess on the steps of the temple, and to hear her without the intervention of canvas!

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TO OUR READERS

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

To complete the major list: Giuseppe Interrante, baritone. And the minor: L. Oliviero, tenor (the messenger episode one of extraordinary effectiveness on a Greek type of stage), and Nino Rinal, bass (ample room on the platform for a king to turn around).

Maggie Teyte in Recital With String Quartet

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 10.—An attractive song recital was given by Maggie Teyte at Aeolian Hall on May 23 assisted by the Charles Woodhouse String Quartet. Marie Goossens and Ivor Newton. Though the afternoon did not contain much that was arresting, an agreeable freshness was imparted by the sincerity of the singer, while the use of a string quartet and harp for some of the accompaniments, and the piano alone for others, kept an air of variety and change through the program.

A group of old French songs (Corot and Weckerlin), modern Italian songs (Sibella, Respighi and Zandonani), five modern French songs (Frank, Weber, Poldowski, Debussy and Fourcain) and a curiously chosen set of things in English made up the scheme. That Maggie Teyte has a beautiful voice and uses it with artistry are facts forming the starting point for any conclusions about her present work. On this occasion her voice appeared even better than before—a firm, generous, forthright voice, with color in its tones, and plenty of reserve force.

But charming and thoughtful as were her interpretations, though them one felt the operatic, not the concert singer. She instinctively requires the larger spaces of opera. Sensitive, quick changing shades of expression, that fit like cloud shadows across lyric song, elude her nine times out of ten.

Where the songs approach opera and the chance comes (as it did in the Italian group) to sing in the style required by Puccini she is instantly at her best.

But as pure music Frank's "La Procession" was easily the most lovely, the accompaniment gaining by being scored for quartet and harp. Curiously enough, the players felt its significance more than the singer. Their subdued emotion surged through the song from beginning to end, bearing on its surface the calm beauty of the voice.

M. M. S.

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EDUCATIONAL

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London, Eng.
Special Correspondence
WHEN a man of wealth is gifted with imagination, and a desire to possess him to establish and endow an experimental school, interesting things happen. Not only are the opportunities put within reach of its pupils, but education at large benefits. Experiments help free it from faulty practice, and point the way to new achievement.

In America wealth and imagination are much more frequently allied than they are in England. Imagination is peculiarly the gift of youth, and America is young. Here in England we are somewhat touched with age. We are feeling the weight of the burdens that we carry, and we are a little weary, disillusioned, cynical.

America is very generous to education. Public and private beneficence are enlisted on its behalf. Endowments are numerous and splendid, educational institutions are many. We have no school in England that is even remotely comparable with the Lincoln School of Teachers College in New York, with its staff of 45 or thereabouts, for its 320 pupils, and its fine buildings that cost £240,000, or rather more than £1000 a place. Yet we are not altogether without our modern benefactors. The princely generosity that made possible those glorious Harkness memorial buildings at Yale has a counterpart in the generosity no less princely of the two brothers, George and Henry Williams, par nobis fratrum—whose names will live fragrant in after-memory as the founders of Bristol University.

Because of What He Had Received
It was another member of the same family who founded Rendcomb College. "College" does not mean to us what it does to the American, an institution of university rank; in England it may be anything from a small private school to a constituent member of a university. Noel Willis was himself a "boy" at a large modern one of our great public schools. He knew what a great boarding school (with Oxford after it) had done for him, how character was shaped, how one was taught to forget self, to play for the side, to think for house and school, to take knocks without complaint, to accept defeat with smile and a word of congratulation for the victor—he knew, in a word, how he had learned the lesson of self-control and of service which the public school teaches as no other institution in the world. What all boys should be able to have, no matter what their means or origin. He would show how the mass of the people could be brought under the best influences of the public school. So he dreamed of a school in the middle of the Cotswold Hills, among the most lovely surroundings in England, where boys from working class homes should mingle with boys like himself, and should have their chance of passing on to Oxford, too.

A few miles away from Miserden Park, his own beautiful home, there stood empty a large modern mansion in a lovely situation on a hillside, with a wide park about it, beautiful with woods and water. This he bought, and fitted it for the reception of the school of his dreams. It remained to find a headmaster who had dreams, too, and who was waiting for just such an opportunity.

An Assistant Master With a Dream
On the staff of Rugby School was an assistant master, J. H. Simpson, who had just written a little book, which he called "An Adventure in Education." He was something of a rebel against the time honored administrative system of our public schools, where the house master is an autocrat (gentle and delightful often enough) who delegates authority to a little group of prefects, themselves autocrats perhaps less gentle, who rule the house with rods of iron. Mr. Simpson wanted the house to be a democracy, where rules imposed from without should be few, and the boys as a body should learn to govern themselves, "gradually extending their own discipline and collective control, and managing a great many things which at most schools are the province of masters and prefects." He was a rebel to the traditional teaching method. He did not believe it to be true, as is so commonly assumed both here and in America, that boys really do not want to learn. He would put knowledge before them in such a form and substance that they would work because they wanted to attain to it.

In the English public school (is it not so sometimes in America too?) games come before work in the thought of the average boy. Work is unfashionable, and must be extracted from the unwilling learners by a variety of devices which he felt—as many now are feeling—the schools of the future would sweep away as utterly unworthy of their mission. Our schools teach to the few really able boys at the top of the form; the rest get what they can, which often is not much.

As the boys' good will is not enlisted, and most lessons are unwelcome tasks, they must be constrained to work by fear of punishment, or tempted by the bait of marks and prizes. The Rendcomb boys "without the pressure of a rigid or severe discipline, and without

the stimulus of competitive marks and prizes... approach their work in an admirable spirit, regarding it neither as something which is bound to be dull because it is compulsory, nor as something which is attractive in proportion as it is easy."

Charlotte Mason
Did not Charlotte Mason teach us the same lesson? She discovered and demonstrated "the great avidity for knowledge in children of all ages and of every class, together with an equally remarkable power of attention, retention, and intellectual reaction upon the material consumed." "Every child of any age, even the so-called 'backward child,'" she adds, "seems to have unlimited power of attention which acts without mark, prize, place, praise, or blame. This fact, clearly recognized, opens great possibilities to the teacher; though his first impulse be to deny statements which seem to him sweeping and absurd."

Because the public school regards all its boys as potential rebels (of course it does so) it seems to it that they have no spare time from terms and end of terms. Games are compulsory, and every minute of the day is filled up. Genius rarely has time to browse, or room to expand; it must take the shape of the common mold. You do not learn in a public school to get close to nature, to mark the flowers, the birds, the stars, the rocks, and follow their lives through bewitching pages that will create a life

A Grade Teacher's Meditation

Washington, D. C.
Special Correspondence
TUESDAY, 4 p. m. The last lingerer had said good-bye and Margaret Willard sat alone at her desk. There had been a tendency to "hang around" after school, a practice which she had always discouraged. It was enough, she argued, to teach pupils six hours a day. If they couldn't keep up with the class they could wait, or they wouldn't be there at all. She wasn't going to put in extra time at the building, as some of the other teachers did.

Somehow, her thought about it had changed quite suddenly. She smiled encouragingly at the six who had ventured to remain to finish their arithmetic, instead of telling them to take the work home. Drawn as by a magnet, they stilled up to the desk bashfully. They were some of her most diffident, listless girls. She found herself asking them questions, about their homes, their parents, the studies they liked best, the games they liked to play. How interesting it was to watch their faces light up—to draw them out of their shells, as it were.

Now that they were gone, she asked herself, "Why did these girls stay?" There was some reason for it. There must have been in their lives something that they wouldn't have remained. It must have been her different approach and her changed attitude the last two days. Yes, that was it, she was sure of it. With real gratitude she recalled the events of the day. All of the school activities had been touched by a more marked interest, especially the civics period for which she had planned the day before. The class more than fulfilled her expectations. Thirty minutes barely gave each reporter time to tell his "story." They had found out many interesting facts connected with their school building and its surroundings, especially the civics period for which she had planned the day before. The class more than fulfilled her expectations. Thirty minutes barely gave each reporter time to tell his "story." They had found out many interesting facts connected with their school building and its surroundings, especially the civics period for which she had planned the day before.

Wondered About the Parents
"My! we ought to be thankful," little Joy Morgan had said earnestly. Some of the boys had begun to call her "preacher," because of her spontaneous outbursts of piety.

Joy was an unusual child, advanced beyond her years. Her quick intelligence had been a comfort to her teacher those first days of school when everything appeared so discouraging. She seemed always to be alert, interested in whatever her task might be. Miss Willard found herself looking often at Joy's bright, little face. She wondered about the child's parents, and about their method of training.

But what was to be the next step in tomorrow's civics lesson? It must be carefully thought out. Interest must be maintained. The subject must relate itself in a vital way to the experiences of these pupils. What could she do to further prove to herself that it is the teacher's attitude toward her work, her resourcefulness and originality, which bring about healthy, interested thought activity?

SCHOOLS—European

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Interest in natural science. For this as a rule is a matter of the laboratory with its list of experiments, a matter of textbooks and routine and imagination has no part, and against which the memory resists. This is the queer way the adult insists that the mind of youth shall be disciplined to study. Of course youth rebels. Of course genius is more often extinguished than developed. "Thank heavens, that's done with!" is too often the mood in which the boy takes farewell of the classroom when he leaves. It is the playing field that really has his heart.

Response to Trust
And when mind is so little touched the devil of uncleanliness too often will find entry, and we have the recurrent scandals that sadden every schoolmaster. At Rendcomb Mr. Simpson has not "the slightest hesitation in saying that the boys respond admirably to the trust which is placed in them, and that in all the most important of those imponderable factors which make up the 'tone' of a school the college need not fear criticism or comparison. From many of the difficulties of a moral and disciplinary nature which occur in boarding schools the college has been almost completely immune. In my experience I have never known a group of boys more healthy in mind, more generous and friendly in their relations with each other, or more sensible and cheerful in their attitude to work and the carrying out of their school orders. Some of the older boys are developing many of the best qualities which one associates with the public school prefect, but without the slightest priggishness or conceit." And yet the great majority of these boys come from cottage homes.

H. W. ROUSEHOOD.
We have a powerful instrument in teaching which will give our pupils real vital experiences and stimulate their minds. It cannot be said that the child with the most experiences is the best thinker, but it can be said that child is potentially the best thinker, who has had the most real experiences. Thinking is too often thought of as cut off from experience and capable of being developed in isolation.

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Modified Military for character training. J. H. HARMON, ideals. High moral standards. Graduates enter college without examination. Also Business Courses. Boys taught "how to study." New buildings. Moderate rates. Early application necessary. For CATALOG Address: The Superintendent, Western Academy, ALTON, ILL.

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Visual Education Helps Child to See Unity in Knowledge

Fayetteville, Ark.
Special Correspondence
TEACHING consists not in telling the class something, but in having each individual in the class do some thinking. Teaching may be said to be effective to the extent that the thinking leads to doing. The teacher fails to teach until there is some thinking and doing in the class.

The basis of all thinking is experience. The greatest mistake that we make as teachers is to expect expression from a child who has had no experience with the material we are discussing or whose experience has been very shallow and unreal. The cold storage idea of knowledge, that all vital things a child needs to know are in the textbook, must pass if we are to develop thinkers and doers. We know a thing if our experience with the thing or fact is real and becomes a part of our living and thinking.

We have a powerful instrument in teaching which will give our pupils real vital experiences and stimulate their minds. It cannot be said that the child with the most experiences is the best thinker, but it can be said that child is potentially the best thinker, who has had the most real experiences. Thinking is too often thought of as cut off from experience and capable of being developed in isolation.

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Montemare
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ADIRONDACKS, Florida
Lake Placid, New York
College preparatory and academic courses—year class work. Emphasizes outdoor life. All winter and summer sports. For catalogue address MISS ANNA A. RYAN, Principal, Lake Placid, New York.

SCHOOLS—United States

Girls' Collegiate School
Thirty-third year, begins September 23rd. Accredited. Offers General College Preparatory, Special Courses—2 years post-graduate work, vocational training. One year sub-freshman work. Beautiful campus. Outdoor life. For catalogue address MISS PARSONS and Miss Dennen, Principals, 1009 West Adams Street, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Cummock School
5533 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
HELEN A. BROOKS, Director
Professional School of recognized college standing. Accredited high school in Class A Junior School, first through eighth grades. Beautiful new buildings. Faculty of twenty-five choice men and women. Modern methods—much outdoor work. Boarding and Day Students. SUMMER SCHOOL: June 15th to July 25th. Phone: GRanite 3238 and 3242.

Peniel
(Genesis 22: 24-30)
Washington, D. C.
Elementary Grades and Kindergarten
Address: PENIEL, 1468 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C. Telephone Columbia 9338

Boarding and Day School
for girls and boys. Primary preparatory to high school. An outdoor school, delightfully situated in a pine grove overlooking Carmel Bay.

Winnwood
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Accredited School
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285 Schools and Camps were consistent advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor during 1922 and 1923.

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The International Club at Chicago

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence
WITH more than 200 foreign men and 40 foreign women enrolled at the University of Chicago this past year, efforts were made to relate this important group to campus life. The university has an advisor to foreign students and this spring an international club was organized.

This club, the International Students Association, represents nearly all of the 29 nationalities on the campus. In addition, it has as members 25 American students, some of them leaders in college activities. Bruce Wesley Dickson, foreign students advisor, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, its aim is to promote international good will by enabling students of different nationalities to get acquainted with each other. For this reason its activities are largely social.

Too often foreign students leave America without knowing American home life at all. Mr. Dickson said a Chinese student who graduated this year told him that he had not been in an American home until he attended a farewell dinner to his class. Mr. Dickson said further:

"But it is not a meal that they want. They want to know our life in all its phases—to cultivate real acquaintances. This does not come through bloc invitations to groups of students—they hesitate to accept those invitations—it must come through natural contacts for they have as much of a contribution to make to us as we have to them."

Some of the national groups at the university are large enough to have their own clubs. The Chinese students have their Chinese Students Club with about 75 members. The Hawaiians, Koreans and the East Indians each have clubs, which include their countrymen living in Chicago.

Other large groups are the Canadians with 47, the Filipinos with 28, and the Japanese, numbering 34. Near Eastern countries—Armenia, Palestine, and Turkey—have three women and four men in the middle-western institution. European countries represented are Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Germany, Holland, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Latvia and Spain. Students come also from Chile, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, Guatemala and New Zealand.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Madrid National Exhibition

Madrid, June 6
Special Correspondence

IN THE days before the iconoclasts came, the fashion was to praise cleverly. In these days, when the iconoclasts have done their worst to all standards, formulas and other subtleties of the bourgeois, the fashion is to condemn cleverly. In Madrid, for instance, this week people are exhausting their ingenuity in condemning the Exposición Nacional de Bellas Artes, which has just been inaugurated. There are nearly 500 exhibits, of which 225 are pictures, and they have been crowded into two small pavilions. The unfortunate hanging committee, limited for space, has been unable to respect the feeling of most of the pictures, with the result that in some rooms the landscapes are, metaphorically speaking, fairly shouting for release.

Of the paintings, 220 are by painters who have already exhibited in previous Exposiciones Nacionales, and have received medals. The remaining pictures are more or less of the same level. Out of this showing of fairly pleasing workmanlike mediocrity, one finds scarcely more than a score of pictures of great interest. It is fair to judge from this exhibition one would conclude that the ideas which have troubled the thoughts and brushes of other European artists seem either never to have crossed the Pyrenees, or to have been scornfully rejected in Spain. Spanish artists seem not to have traveled far from the days of the "story pictures" of the Tate Gallery, and to be out of contact with all the modern movements. This year's exhibitions in Madrid have been most unremarkable for the country of Goya and Velasquez, and one is driven to believe that, if there are painters with new ideas, they are too proud to exhibit.

Pleasures and Surprises

Within these limitations it is possible to experience some mild pleasures and a few thrills of surprise in the present exhibition. Cristobal Ruiz has something new to say, though he has not yet finished saying it. His "Café Cosmopolita" is done in all the demureness, seriousness and softness of childhood. He has got the effect in pale washes of blue, pink, green and yellow. The forms of the children are beautifully simple. The treatment is so light that one fears the picture will disappear. Something is needed to clutch the idea, to keep it alive on the canvas. "La Huelga" of Soria Gonzalez tells a story. In the foreground are the strikers and their women folk. Expressions of worry, listlessness, and resignation are on their faces. To one side are two mounted police who look on, one fancies sympathetically, the other with a cold eye. The unity of the idea is splendidly repeated in every detail, though one wonders if the artist has not blunted the poignancy of his conclusions by an over-wealthy coloring.

Cesilio Pla has four pleasing studies. The "Plaza de España" is one of the best things in the exhibition. It is a three-quarter-length portrait of a girl against a sea background. There is wind and life in every line of the figure, and the modeling of the head is good. The bright yellow hair, the bold coloring, the happy idea, the boldness enlivening the picture. Many an exhibitor might learn a lesson from this artist. Too many are so inclined to be restrained that they become dull, or—and this is far more frequent—so loud and florid that they lose their effect.

Vasquez Diaz's "Fray Luis Gellino" has restrained painting and unerring reading of character. Ramon de Zubiaurre is one of the few frank moderns, for in "El Marino Vasco" Shanti-Andia el Temerario" the unusual proportions of the figure, the bold coloring—the bright apricot jersey and the seething greens of the towering sea—and the piercing eyes of the man at the wheel reveal a sense of the gigantic and of the uncouth in human effort and nature.

Established Reputations

When it comes to the work of Lopez Mezquita and of Luis Menendez Pidal one is before pictures of men of established reputation. Menendez Pidal won first prizes as long ago as 1892. Lopez Mezquita's portrait of "Señor de Chapa" is excellent. The slight frown on the face of this determined lady stepping out from her grave background toward the spectator is one of those indefinable graces which show the practiced hand. In contrast with one's feelings about the other 500 or more pictures of this exhibition, the works of Lopez Mezquita—"Chinita," "Pedro de Repide," "Señorita de Chapa"—in their genre, are satisfying.

It is the same or, at least, only a little less so, with those of Menendez Pidal. The "Encomienda Alcaimista" shows his talent for picking out every piece of significant detail, and reveals his sense of humor. The Van Dyke colors, the playing of the high lights and the deep brown shadows give meaning to every stroke. In "Teatro Guinoli Ambulante," "El Vatico en la Aldea," "El Lazarillo de Tormes," one sees the artist getting humor, color, interest out of the drab lives of the peasants, and the gravity and discretion of the treatment is quite compatible with the rustic gravity of his subjects.

Garcia Lesmes deserves mention for getting the character and color of Castile, a difficult task. Francisco

Vidal's "Vieja Castellana" is remarkable in that, to the penetrating eye of the artist, the aspect of the old peasant woman has much in common with the aspect of the worn cities of Castile.

Eugenio Hermoso has the pure pastoral feeling in "Eloja." Jose Cruz Herrera's "Al Mercado" is much admired, as is the "Jacobo Van Amstel, en mi Casa" of the Argentine painter, Ortiz Echague.

Of the sculptures, it is "El Tesoro" by Asorey Gonzalez which is causing all the discussion. "El Tesoro" is carved in wood and represents a peasant girl carrying a young calf. The figure is painted in pale colors. One would be surprised if every line of the carving has not given joy to the sculptor. The detail is excellent, the pose of the figure delightful, and there is no gainsaying that Asorey Gonzalez has got the candor and simplicity the object calls for. The amount of work put into the figure is prodigious. But has he not been rather sentimental? Or is a certain sentimentality an essential part of the subject?

In conclusion, amid such a prodigious number of works almost literally clamoring for a hearing, the artist becomes convinced that the merits of the better and more promising work would have been accentuated, had the reception committee been more drastic with the flood of mediocrity which apparently in the end overwhelmed it. V. S. P.

A Round of the London Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 17

THE exhibition at the St. George's Gallery of paintings, drawings and caricatures by Sydney Sime is an event of outstanding importance in the art world of London. The artist, one of those quiet, retiring men whose work everyone has heard of, and few have seen, is one of the most remarkable geniuses of our time. He is in direct lineage from Blake, yet possessing a quality which that master unfortunately lacked, and that is a delightful sense of humor.

The most remarkable work in the exhibition is the series of illustrations to Lord Dunsany's books. These are executed with an amazing fineness of detail, a romantic mystery pervading the whole. It has been said that there is some affinity between the work of Sydney Sime and that of Aubrey Beardsley. For myself, I see no resemblance whatever. The technique of the two artists is entirely different. Aubrey Beardsley never or very rarely used Chinese white, while Sydney Sime uses it a very great deal in building up his effects. Aubrey Beardsley achieved most of his results through a flat decorative treatment with a sinewy line, while Sime sacrifices all this and indeed everything, to the imagination of his theme. Sime's paintings, of which there are several shown here, though possessing as they do that same intense imaginative quality evident in his black and white work, will not please some because of their bizarre color scheme, but I can imagine that there are many who will be attracted to them for this very reason.

Caricatures Clever

The caricatures are merciless, clever and dexterous. They are done in a chalk and color method which is not unkindly of the work of Osipov. Sydney Sime is one of those artists who have never courted publicity; in fact, if anything, he has definitely shunned the limelight. This exhibition has made him more or less a household name, but he is not a man who is easily flattered. He is a large number of people, although his work was first made known to the public as long ago as the days when the old "Pick-Me-Up" flourished. And even as recently as last Christmas a book of his absurd animals was published with music by Holbrook. Altogether these drawings pronounce Sydney Sime the most weirdly imaginative of British artists. Opposite the gallery where are the Sime drawings is the Carroll Gallery, where, curiously enough, is to be seen the work of another recluse. To many connoisseurs for several years Charles Collings has ranked as a second Turner. For me there is a great difference between the work of the two men. Turner, for whom I have, of course, the greatest admiration, seems to me in his best work to be more head than heart; this cannot be said of John Collings. His work is full of heart, that indefinable something that makes all art of rare quality of immense emotional appeal. His subjects are scenes in the mountainous districts of the Rockies—spring, summer, autumn, winter, the seasons changing and illumining the fair face of nature in their own way.

High Finish of Technique

The staid austerity of mountain ranges under certain conditions is made much of by Charles Collings, yet it will seem curious to the observer that the same high finish of technique is used throughout his

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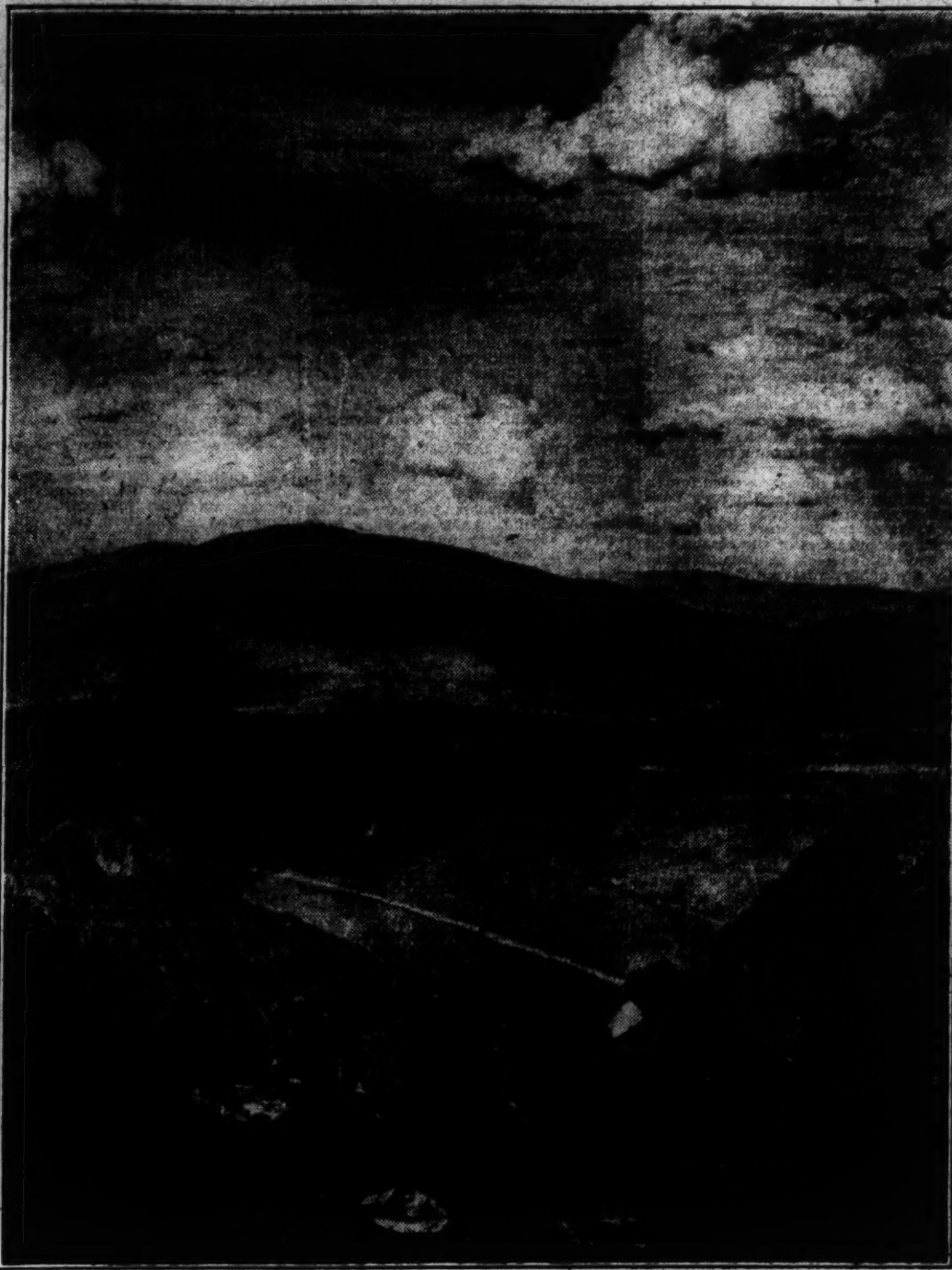
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"The View Into the Valley," From the Painting by Thoma

Munich Exhibition

Munich, June 8

Special Correspondence

WITH the co-operation of all the great state art collections in Germany and some of the famous private ones, the city of Munich, before the war ranking next to Paris as an art and artists' center, has opened an exhibition of the masterpieces of German art in the past 50 years. The best canvases of Germany's most famous artists in this period are on exhibition. A special feature of the collection is the Thoma exhibit, lent by the city of Karlsruhe, where the artist lives and where a Thoma gallery was founded by the Grand Duke before the war.

The masterpiece, "The View into the Valley," by this artist, is one of the canvases loaned to the Munich exhibit. Thoma, a Wurtemberg, reared in the idyllic environment of the Black Forest about old Heidelberg, in this picture put on canvas a bit of this garden spot. Thoma's Black Forest landscapes are in all great art galleries.

Another world renowned German artist represented is Max Liebermann, who also has canvases in all the great art galleries. Recently the municipality of Rome bought his latest painting, a portrait of his wife and daughter.

Through the interest and activity of the Wittelsbacher dynasty in Bavaria, Munich was, for 200 years, developed as an art center.

The war, the economic collapse afterward, a decided change in the Bavarian political atmosphere, shattered the city's standing. Where once Munich was the great liberal center of the Reich, today it is the focal point of militaristic reactionism, the new Junkerdom of Germany.

In the last six months there has come a complete reversal of conditions for the artist here. When the

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mark was constantly falling into the millions and billions, people receiving pay in the paper had nothing to do but spend it. To save was absurd. In a week's time it would be worth less. So there was a great demand for art. After buying as much food as they could secure, people looked about to put the rest of the paper into other purchases. The demand for paintings was great. But the painter of repute refused to part with his work for a piece of printed paper. Now the very exact opposite exists. With a par money, but very little of it, no one has money for art.

The artist is suffering, and Munich, predominantly an art center, is badly hit. From this condition came the idea of assembling the masterpieces of German art of the last half century and holding an exhibition, first to induce Germans to visit Munich and by bringing visitors here, presenting them to the art market, and also to offer something special to Americans and English particularly. The exhibit, which opened on May 15, will be continued until Sept. 15.

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Faure's History of Art

"HISTORY OF ART," by Elie Faure,
Vol. IV, Modern Art, translated by Walter
Pach, New York: Harper and Brothers,
1923. \$7.50.

THE final volume of Elie Faure's History of Art has been translated into English by Walter Pach. To show the development of man as revealed by art is the intention of the author. In a too literal translation the acute observations of the author have lost the intensity of an expressive and figurative style, and very often are likely to become ponderous and tiresome. Art vocabulary is at best very clumsy with its abstract and technical terminology, and sooner or later becomes meaningless, especially in repetition.

Mr. Faure neither mentions titles, nor tells stories of pictures, he is concerned with the more difficult task of interpretation. He tries to set into the artist's boots and feel and perceive with him. In many instances his perceptions are farther reaching than the artist's whom he is discussing. In such moments, and there are many, it is Faure, the poet, and not the historian who speaks.

He begins with the Dutch. Vermeer, lacking in imagination, summarizes Holland. Without question or analysis, he paints things as he sees them, and he paints them beautifully. Opposed to him is Rembrandt, who is defiantly against the materialism of the day. In his contemplative manner, he tried to discover the inner impulse and its manifestations in the outer world. He saw relationships between the real and the apparent that are far beyond the grasp of the virtuosi who were his contemporaries.

The Spanish Painters

In Spain, El Greco is concerned with the inner life. As an outsider he is more sensitive to the sordid, ascetic life of the Toledo of his day, devoting himself, as time goes on, more exclusively to unmaterialistic subjects. Velasquez is the painter of evenings, of space and of silence. Goya is weird and full of darkness, although the flames illumine him. If Spanish art reveals the development of the Spaniards, it tells a sad and passionate story.

To Faure, the English development as revealed in art is flimsy and inconsequential. "When the eye is satisfied the English painter stops." This is scarcely a compliment from a writer who relegates such art to an inferior grade. He relates this style to the empirical philosophy that is more likely to stir up the imagination of poets, neglecting the aspect of form and plastics which is essential for the painter. Such thinking fosters sentimentality, which remains for words alone to express. Reynolds' painting "causes old ladies to weep and young girls to sigh." When it comes to landscape, the English painters are at their best in water colors. Turner sees nothing but light. He separates form and color. This criticism has a Cézannean implication that is hardly a fair one, since Turner preceded Cézanne by so many decades. "Turner demonstrates both the lyric grandeur of the English soul and the impotence of English painters to communicate it." It is astonishing that the many potentia in Turner's art seem to have escaped Faure. He goes on as follows, in effect:

Modern French painting is absorbing and intricate. It shows the divers currents that have influenced French

thought and imagination. After Watteau, who "possesses the joy of the instant seized on the wing," French taste deteriorates. The salons with their critics and literateurs dictate. The spell is broken by the philosophy of Rousseau. David is the first to revolt against the old. The romantic Delacroix seeks reality in the illusions he creates. Daumier represents with penetrating insight the drama that surrounds him. Ingres exalts in linear melodies. Corot solidifies the ideal. Then technical constraints set in. Picasso devotes himself to color and plastics. Impressionism is preoccupied with light and color vibration, to the neglect of other significant things. Manet interprets the emotions of people on the streets of Paris, and in café. Degas' "line cuts like a knife." Disenchanted, he is not interested in bringing the forces into harmony and the beauty of order. With Rodin, everything is sacrificed to expression. But he remains, like all romantics, a painter.

The Contemporary Movement

The contemporary movement has derived from Cézanne and his concern with the question of depth. He copies what he sees. "When color attains its richness, form attains its plenitude." To Renoir goes the rare compliment of having discovered the most secret mystery of greatest painting. In Bonnard, and painters of his kind, a confusion results with the absorption of dance and music into painting. Matisse is wanting in sentiment, given over as he is completely to the decorative. Looking at his picture is "seeing music." Bourdelle seeks a higher instinct of symbolism. Picasso tries to create a universe without contact with the real. In the art of today, a new intellectual order appears. "Nature" to the artist is merely a dictionary. Interest is now in the concept. André Derain is at the center of this movement. However, whatever has been happening in the last 20 years is in no way a realization, but rather symptomatic.

Mr. Faure shows great encouragement concerning the outcome of modern art. He sees in everything some agreement that will bring artists together in a great common purpose. In spite of appearances, art today is protesting against individualism. It is true that artists are forgetting that there might be such a thing as a limit to their fancies, but these pereginations may be treated as merely ephemeral. For, after all, painting retains space as its domain, and will not escape it.

One could not ask for a more sympathetic interpretation of the French field. The English painters suffer the abuse of superlatives. The Americans are quite prominent by their absence. The photograph of a grain elevator, labeled American Architecture, fails miserably if it is intended to be funny. D. A.

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COLLEGE TENNIS TITLE GOES WEST

W. W. Scott Wins Singles Event —Texas Stars Capture Doubles Honors

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 25.—(AP.)—W. W. Scott '24 of the University of Washington, Seattle, won the national intercollegiate tennis singles championship at the Merion Cricket Club courts Saturday when he defeated Capt. A. W. Jones of the University of California, Los Angeles, 6-2, 6-2.

It took only three straight sets for the Pacific Coast left-handed player to dispose of Jones, the former national interscholastic title holder, the scores being 6-2, 6-2.

Scott, now the possessor of the title which C. H. Fletcher of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy gained a year ago, but did not defend this summer as he is playing in the Wimbledon tournament, through a series of wins in the national summer playing gave him an edge on Jones, though the latter seemed to be slightly off his usual form. Scott's

accurate shots across the net proved too fast for Jones to handle, and many of his strokes were easily grazed by Jones' racket for earned points.

On the continuation of the doubles play Scott and R. B. Heaketh '25 of Washington, triumphed over C. C. Hubbard '24 and A. B. Sheridan '24 of Yale University. The first set was won in straight sets, 6-3, 7-5, but when the far westerners went up against Capt. elect W. W. Ingraham '25 and Capt. K. S. Huffman '24 of Harvard University, the first of the semifinal round matches, the latter eliminated in straight sets, 6-4, 7-5.

The doubles championship was event-

ually won by the 1923 title-holders, L. N. White '24 and L. A. Thalheimer '25 of the University of Texas. They defeated the Californians, P. A. Bettens '25 and Edward Chandler '26, in the semifinal, 6-4, 6-4, and in the final were put to a severe test before downing the Harvard team of Ingraham and Pfaffman, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6-4.

The play of the Crimson air was spectacular in the extreme and after they rallied in the third set it looked as though they might have an excellent chance of dethroning the southerners. The point score and stroke analysis:

FIRST SET									
White and Thalheimer	3	4	6	4	5	1	2	4	—33-5
Ingraham and Pfaffman	5	1	4	2	3	4	1	2	—26-3
White and Thalheimer	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	—	P. A. N. O. F.
Ingraham and Pfaffman	4	1	1	0	9	2	—	—	
SECOND SET									
White and Thalheimer	1	4	4	2	1	2	4	5	6
Ingraham and Pfaffman	4	2	1	4	4	4	—	—	—
White and Thalheimer	8	2	12	8	—	—	—	—	—
Ingraham and Pfaffman	2	0	13	6	5	1	—	—	—

THIRD SET
White and Thalheimer—
4 2 4 4 5 4 6 1 2 2 3 0—37—5
Ingraham and Pfaffman—
6 4 2 2 3 0 4 4 4 4 5 4—42—7
P. A. N. O. D. F.

White and Thalheimer	9	1	13	12	2
Ingraham and Pfaffman	9	1	20	10	2

FOURTH SET

White and Thalheimer	5	2	14	0	3	4	34-0
Ingraham and Pfaffman	5	2	14	0	3	4	34-0

	2	3	6	5	0	25-4
	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.	

White and Thalheimer	13	1	11	10	0
Ingraham and Pfaffman	7	1	13	7	0

INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS
ASSOCIATION SINGLES—Final Round

W. V. Scott '24, University of Washington, defeated A. W. Jones '25, Yale University, 6-2, 6-2.

DOUBLES—Third Round

W. V. Scott '24 and R. B. Hesketh '25, University of Washington, defeated C. C. Hubbell '24 and A. B. Sheridan '24, Yale University, 6-2, 6-2.

Semifinal Round
L. N. White '24 and L. A. Talheimer '25, University of Texas, defeated P. A. Bettens '25 and Edward Chandler '26, University of California, 6-4 6-4.

W. W. Ingraham '25 and K. S. Pfaffman '24, Harvard University, defeated W. W. Scott '24 and R. B. Heath '25, University of Washington, 6-4, 7-5.

Final Round

L. N. White and L. A. Thalheimer, University of Texas, defeated W. W. Ingraham '25 and K. S. Pfaffman '24, Harvard University, 6-2, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.

**UNITED STATES
POLO FOUR WINS**

Easily Defeats France in First
Olympic Contest

ST. CLOUD, France, June 30 (AP)—The French polo team which lost to the United States four here today by 13 to 1, was completely outclassed in all departments of the game and

gave what appeared to be just a moderately good American team a satisfactory workout. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the American No. 2, was selected as the star as he was the only one continually fed ready-made shots to E. J. Boeske, No. 1, who shot eight of the goals. Rodman Wanamaker scored three times while Hitchcock and Frederick Roe scored one each.

There was no prize money for the good work of the American players, and when the French goal was scored a deafening cheer was let loose from the largest crowd that ever watched polo in France. All the French nobility seemed to be present, and a great number of prominent Americans, among them Ambassadors

M. T. Herrick and Col. J. A. Logan. The King and Queen of Greece were interested spectators. The summary: **UNITED STATES** FRANCE
No. 1—E. J. Bore, Count F. de Tumbach
No. 2—R. Hitchcock H. J. Macaire
No. 3—R. Wanmaker, H. de Montbrison
Back—F. Roe. United States 13, France 1.
Score—United States 13, France 1. Goals
Score—United States 2, Roe. Hitch-
cock, for the United States. Macaire, for
France.

"Big Ten" season recently ended was 1,644, the third highest in the history of the award. The cup was given in 1914 by F. D. Potter, New York broker, and a varsity athlete of 30 years ago, to reward annually the player making the best offensive record. In addition to the large cup constituting the permanent trophy and on which the name of each winning player is engraved with his mark, the winner gets a small replica of the big trophy for his per-

MISS SHULTS WINS
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30.—Miss Ruth Shults of Jackson Park, captured the Illinois women's public parks' golf championship at Columbus Park here Saturday, by defeat-

ing Mrs. William Wallace, of Lincoln Park 7 and 6, in the final match. Over the drenched fairways and greens, Mrs. Wallace did not play up to her usual standard. Miss Shults takes over the crown won last year by Miss Dorothy Klotz, of Indian Hill Golf Club, who was disqualified by the closing of the tournament to all except public park players.

STEEL OPERATIONS ARE GROUNDING ON BOTTOM, IS BELIEF

Production at Same Rate as Week Ago—Prices More Stable—Wage Cut Talk

NEW YORK, June 30 (Special).—The sentiment in the steel industry is better reflected in the rise of United States Steel common stock late last week which went above par for the first time since February, a gain of six points in June. The prevailing opinion is that the bottom of the depression has been passed and that a gradual improvement can be expected.

The New York representative of one of the leading makers of a variety of steel commodities said that the volume of miscellaneous sales through his office on one day last week amounted to 1000 tons, the largest daily total for several weeks. A maker of steel bars reports that though June sales are only 60 per cent. of those of May, which had been an exceptionally good month, there is a continual though slight acceleration of business.

Production More Stable

The better demand applies mainly to the lighter products, such as sheets, nails and strips. Production has become more stable, as have prices. In some centers production has increased, as in the Mahoning Valley where only 15 per cent. of the sheet mills were in operation 10 days ago, as compared with 41 per cent. now. The industry, as a whole, still works at 45 per cent. of capacity.

The composite price of steel remains at 2.8000 a pound. Minor reductions continue to be made. On Friday, the New York jobbers reduced cold-finished steel 15c per 100 pounds to \$4.25 for rounds and \$4.75 for flats, squares and hexagons. The jobbing business is very quiet, due to the ability of the mills to make quick deliveries.

The pig iron buying movement is slowing down, but a total of 800,000 tons has been sold in June. Many large consumers turned in a repeat order as they became further convinced that prices had struck bottom. A New Jersey concern has already asked for iron to be delivered in the fourth quarter of 1924, wanting 1500 tons, but it is doubted whether any furnace will care to quote so far in advance, expecting that by then prices will be higher.

Pig Iron Demand Good

The peculiar feature in pig iron business is that prices have declined the fastest of late, just when orders were the most plentiful. The usual cause of new stimulates prices. For instance, at Chicago prices dropped \$1 a ton to \$18.50, furnace, at a time when more than 100,000 tons were being sold. The reductions were doubtless due to the keenness of competition.

The activity in iron which started at New York, and spread to Chicago, has now reached New England where makers of textile machinery and heating equipment have bought 25,000 tons within the last 10 days. A sale of 7500 tons to a user at Westfield, Mass., is said to have developed new low prices in the east, it being reported that eastern Pennsylvania furnaces sold to this concern at \$19, furnace base, and that Buffalo makers bid \$18. On ordinary transactions prices are \$1 a ton higher.

Only five merchant blast furnaces along the Atlantic seaboard are now in operation and at Buffalo seven out of 22 stacks are blowing. The low state of production is the most favorable factor in iron. One maker said last week that present selling prices are \$3 a ton under the cost of production.

Plate Business More Active

In the finished steel division of the industry the oil companies are at the moment the most prominent buyers. The latest inquiry names 1700 tons of plates for storage tanks for the Standard Oil Company of New York. The Humble Oil Company recently bought 5000 tons and Standard Oil interests bought 3000 tons for Baton Rouge and the Petroleum Iron Works took 2000 tons.

Steel plate prices are considerably higher in the Pittsburgh district than along the Atlantic seaboard, the former being less eager to sell. In the Pittsburgh district, quotations are 2.15@2.20c a pound, but in the east the open quotations range from 1.90c@2c, and an oil company is expected to buy them as low as 1.75c. Pittsburgh. Some of the eastern plate makers are working at no better than 35 per cent. of capacity.

More is heard of tin plate business. Standard Oil interests are in the market for 200,000 boxes for export. The food pack this summer will probably be normal, and the can makers are ordering their regular amounts, though business has come slowly because of the delayed spring. The price of tin plate is firm at \$5.50 a box.

Discussing Wage Cuts

The possibility of making general cuts in wages in the industry is being discussed among the steel leaders. Costs have been increased considerably by the lower rate of operations and the chief cost factor is labor. During the last three months wages have already been cut about 12 1/2 per cent. on the average at some of the coke ovens and southern blast furnaces.

The usual mid-year shutdowns of steel plants will go into effect among many mills, particularly sheet and tin plate mills, the first two weeks of July. This is partly because of the hot weather which is particularly trying around such plants, partly due to the falling off of business, and to the semi-annual overhauling of machinery. The recent pick up in demand for steel sheets is largely attributable to the desire to put in supplies because of the shutdowns.

The larger makers are strenuously fighting any further price cuts at this time though the smaller mills, which perhaps make only one product, are difficult to keep in line. These are the ones that cut the market \$1 a ton in difficult times and then charge a premium when steel is difficult to produce. Their tactics are frequently exasperating to the larger mills though in reality they are violating neither moral nor man-made laws.

Copper at New Low

Copper dropped to 12 1/2c a pound, delivered during the week. The lowest since September, 1921. The situation is far from satisfactory. It has been estimated that the surplus stocks of refined copper increased 30,000,000 pounds in June, following an increase of 4,000,000 pounds in May.

Production is not being curtailed as drastically as is necessary. There is plenty of labor for the first time in five years at the copper mines and it is a temptation to speed production, rather than otherwise.

At the close of the week there was a slight rally in the price, some producers asking 13 1/2c, and getting it in a few instances. The rise was due to price advances on the London Metal Exchange, which in turn was said to have been due to the improvement on the New York Stock Exchange. For-

sign demand was better than domestic, late in the week. Some believe that European dealers intend to stock up with the metal while it is low in price.

Zinc Steady

Zinc was the steadyest metal of the week, closing at 3.75c a pound, the price of a week ago. A few sales have been made for export to Great Britain, but generally business has been dull. Ore operators refuse to cut prices below \$39 a ton and therefore the makers of slab zinc continue to lose money.

Lead, ordinarily the most stable metal, has been yielding gradually. Prices are no higher than 6.75c. East St. Louis and New York. Demand from the battery makers has slowed appreciably. Production is close to 100 per cent. of capacity. Lower prices are looked for. Tin fluctuates aimlessly, ending the week at 43 1/2c a pound. Consumers have not been interested, though the sentiment among traders has been more bullish.

Antimony dropped slightly with the Chinese making offers of 64c, c. t. f., compared with former quotations at 65c. Silver is well maintained at around 56c an ounce.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$14,426,879 \$14,355,529
Net earnings 7,727,470 7,598,247
Gross operating expenses 6,699,409 6,757,282
Net operating income 1,028,061 841,265

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$12,827,015 \$12,827,015
Net earnings 1,773,171 1,728,596
Gross operating expenses 11,053,844 11,108,419
Net operating income 1,773,171 1,728,596

BURLINGTON
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$12,106,746 \$12,704,092
Net earnings 1,773,171 1,728,596
Gross operating expenses 10,333,625 10,975,496
Net operating income 1,773,171 1,728,596

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$4,442,422 \$4,421,217
Net earnings 1,224,111 1,211,111
Gross operating expenses 3,218,311 3,210,106
Net operating income 1,224,111 1,211,111

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$9,888,622 \$9,888,622
Net earnings 1,224,111 1,211,111
Gross operating expenses 8,664,511 8,677,511
Net operating income 1,224,111 1,211,111

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$1,845,123 \$2,229,797
Net earnings 1,028,061 841,265
Gross operating expenses 820,062 1,388,532
Net operating income 1,028,061 841,265

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$4,442,422 \$4,421,217
Net earnings 1,224,111 1,211,111
Gross operating expenses 3,218,311 3,210,106
Net operating income 1,224,111 1,211,111

COLLADO SOUTHERN RAILROAD
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$9,888,622 \$9,888,622
Net earnings 1,224,111 1,211,111
Gross operating expenses 8,664,511 8,677,511
Net operating income 1,224,111 1,211,111

SEABOARD AIR LINE
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$4,442,422 \$4,421,217
Net earnings 1,224,111 1,211,111
Gross operating expenses 3,218,311 3,210,106
Net operating income 1,224,111 1,211,111

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$1,845,123 \$2,229,797
Net earnings 1,028,061 841,265
Gross operating expenses 820,062 1,388,532
Net operating income 1,028,061 841,265

HOCKING VALLEY
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$1,845,123 \$2,229,797
Net earnings 1,028,061 841,265
Gross operating expenses 820,062 1,388,532
Net operating income 1,028,061 841,265

MISSOURI PACIFIC
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$9,888,622 \$9,888,622
Net earnings 1,224,111 1,211,111
Gross operating expenses 8,664,511 8,677,511
Net operating income 1,224,111 1,211,111

CENTRAL VERMONT
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$9,888,622 \$9,888,622
Net earnings 1,224,111 1,211,111
Gross operating expenses 8,664,511 8,677,511
Net operating income 1,224,111 1,211,111

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINN. & OMAHA
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$2,068,000 \$2,225,570
Net earnings 1,028,061 841,265
Gross operating expenses 1,039,939 1,384,305
Net operating income 1,028,061 841,265

Public Utility Earnings
CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$1,845,123 \$2,229,797
Net earnings 1,028,061 841,265
Gross operating expenses 820,062 1,388,532
Net operating income 1,028,061 841,265

NORTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$9,888,622 \$9,888,622
Net earnings 1,224,111 1,211,111
Gross operating expenses 8,664,511 8,677,511
Net operating income 1,224,111 1,211,111

PORTLAND ELECTRIC POWER CO.
May: 1924 1923
Gross earnings \$9,888,622 \$9,888,622
Net earnings 1,224,111 1,211,111
Gross operating expenses 8,664,511 8,677,511
Net operating income 1,224,111 1,211,111

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following figures compared with the previous figures:

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.81 1/2	\$4.82 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
French franc	0.027 1/2	0.027 1/2	0.027 1/2
Belgian franc	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Swiss franc	0.027 1/2	0.027 1/2	0.027 1/2
Italian lire	0.002 1/2	0.002 1/2	0.002 1/2
Holland	0.037 1/2	0.037 1/2	0.037 1/2
Sweden	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Norway	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Denmark	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Spain	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Portugal	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Greece	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Austria	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Argentina	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Brazil	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Poland	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Yugoslavia	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Finland	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Rumania	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Shanghai (tael)	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Hong Kong	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Bombay	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Yokohama	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Manila	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Chile	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2
Peru	0.041	0.041 1/2	0.041 1/2

Underwood TYPEWRITER
Net earnings for Underwood Typewriter Company for the first half of 1924 before depreciation and taxes are estimated at somewhat over \$1,000,000, compared with \$1,657,165 in the 1923 period and \$985,241 in the first half of 1922.

SURTAX PAYERS IN ENGLAND
LONDON, June 30.—In 1922 there were \$4,585 persons in England who paid surtax, that is to say, whose incomes were £2000 or over, controlling together £497,741,215.

BRITISH FINANCIAL MISSION TO BRAZIL ISSUES ITS REPORT

Budget System and Sale of Government Owned Properties Recommended

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 30.—If the Brazilian Government is to restore its credit it must avoid recurring deficits. This proposition is laid down by the long awaited report of the mission to Brazil, which went to Brazil last year. The mission included such experts as E. S. Montagu, lately British Secretary of State in India; Charles S. Adde, chairman of the Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank; William McLintock, a member of the British war time financial committee; and Hartley Withers, lately editor of the Economist.

The mission takes a hopeful view of Brazil's future, provided the reforms recommended can be carried out, but it shows unequivocally that the necessity for such reforms is most urgent. "If a sound financial system and a stable currency is to be secured and maintained," it further states, "the resources of your magnificent heritage are duly developed and if the capital essential to this end is well managed, we are convinced that the growth and prosperity in coming years will be all that can be desired."

The Government fully accepts the truth of the mission's analysis, and promises to endeavor to carry out its advice. A letter to this effect from the Brazilian Finance Minister is attached to the mission's report.

Regarding the mission's recommendations, the Finance Minister says: "We will endeavor to realize at once these recommendations which depend solely on the use of executive power and we will use our influence with the National Congress to carry out those which depend upon its sovereign deliberations."

The recommendations are far-reaching, and based upon the necessity for insuring a real balancing of the budget whereunder all Government outlays other than legitimate capital expenditures shall be covered by the annual tax revenue. The mission finds in this connection that there was a deficit last year and a purely conjectural surplus this year. There is at present, the mission says, no proper budget system. It goes on, therefore, to advise one based generally upon the system obtaining in the British treasury.

To effect economies, it proposes to appoint an independent business committee to cut down expenditures. It also points out the undesirability of the existing system, where, in taxation, exemptions are given to individual enterprises, and says that agriculture should be made subject to the income tax upon the basis of profits.

It urges a reduction in the number of civil servants, with increased pay to those retained and their exclusion from politics. To reduce the floating liabilities, the mission advocates the sale of Government property, including railways, shipping, and Brazil bank shares—the last named to be offered to other banks.

operating in Brazil—the raising of an internal loan and the systematizing of borrowings abroad, including the placing of restrictions upon independent provincial action in this respect. It points out that whereas the visible trade balance for the five years ended 1903 was \$11,000,000 compared with a foreign debt of \$34,000,000, the position in the five years ended 1923 was that the visible trade balance had risen only to \$2,150,000, while foreign debts had increased to \$124,000,000. The mission dwells therefore, upon the need for the development of the Brazilian resources.

To this end it advocates the reduction of import duties on machinery and coal, establishment of a railway rates tribunal and the facilitation of the employment of foreign capital where possible in partnership with that of Brazil.

In this connection the mission says: "We think the Brazilian Government might well provide that in the future enterprises should offer shares for subscription a proportion of their share capital."

MONEY MARKET
Current quotations follow:
Call loans 1 1/2% Boston New York
Renewal rate 1 1/2% 1 1/2%
Outside commercial paper 2 1/4% 2 1/4%
Year money 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Customers' loans 4 1/2% 4 1/2%
Indiv. cus. col. loans 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

Clearing House Figures
Exchanges \$53,000,000 New York
Year ago today \$48,000,000
Balances 28,000,000
Year ago today 28,000,000
Exchgs for month 1,370,000,000
Bals for month 1,370,000,000
F.R. bank credit \$9,314,332 77,000,000

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston delivery
60-90 days 2 1/2%
90-120 days 2 1/2%
120-150 days 2 1/2%
Under 30 days 2 1/2%
Less Known Banks
60-90 days 2 1/2%
90-120 days 2 1/2%
120-150 days 2 1/2%
Under 30 days 2 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 Federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:
Boston 2 1/2% Chicago 4%
New York 3 1/2% St. Louis 4%
Philadelphia 3 1/2% Kansas City 4%
Cincinnati 4% Minneapolis 4%
Richmond 4% Dallas 4%
Atlanta 4% San Francisco 4%
Cleveland 4% London 5%
Berlin 10% Paris 6%
Budapest 18% Prague 4 1/2%
Bucharest 6% Rome 5 1/2%
Bombay 8% Sofia 8%
Brussels 8% Stockholm 8%
Copenhagen 7% Swiss Bank 4%
Calcutta 8% Tokyo 8%
Christiana 8% Vienna 8%
Lisbon 9% Helmsingors 9%
Warsaw 11%

MAY DEPARTMENT STORES
NEW YORK, June 30.—May Department Stores sales so far this year have been running about \$20,000,000 ahead of 1923. Last year was a record year, with sales of \$90,997,655, compared with \$61,685,263 in 1922. The great jump in sales volume was due to acquisition of the Hamburg store in Los Angeles, which added about \$20,000,000 annually. The other stores in the group increased their volume about \$10,000,000 last year and from present indications will have a like increase this year.

GREAT WESTERN POWER
Great Western Power Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports gross \$7,129,976, compared with \$7,201,544 in 1922; net income, after taxes, including land depreciation, \$1,115,915, compared with \$1,560,185.

NEW ISSUE

\$19,000,000

The Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co.

First and Refunding Mortgage 5 1/2% Gold Bonds, Series A

Dated July 1, 1924

Due July 1, 1954

Callable, as a whole or in part, at any time on thirty days' notice, at 105 and interest prior to July 1, 1930; the premium thereafter decreasing 1% each six years to maturity. Interest payable without deduction for Normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%. Pennsylvania & Mills Tax refundable to resident holders in accordance with conditions to be stated in Mortgage.

Capitalization
(Outstanding upon Completion of Present Financing)

Funded Debt:		
Underlying divisional 5% Bonds, due 1931 (closed mortgages)	\$1,739,000	
First and Refunding Mtg. 5 1/2% Bonds, Series A, due July 1, 1954 (this issue)	19,000,000	\$20,739,000
Additional Bonds issuable in Series under restrictions of Mortgage)		2,700,000
Fifteen-Year 6% Gold Debentures, due July 1, 1939.		
Capital Stock:		
Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative	2,351,000	
Preferred Stock, 5% Cumulative	1,450,000	
Common Stock	6,000,000	

From his letter, Mr. H. A. Clarke, Vice-President, further summarizes as follows:

BUSINESS: The Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Company owns properties which supply electric power and light, within a territory of about 600 square miles, in Pennsylvania and Ohio midway between Pittsburgh and Cleveland, including the City of Youngstown, Ohio, serving a population in excess of 300,000. The Company also owns certain electric railway lines directly or through subsidiary companies. The territory served is one of the most highly developed, prosperous and rapidly growing industrial sections in the United States.

SECURITY: These Bonds will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a direct first mortgage on the Company's Lowellville power plant having a present installed generating capacity of 80,000 H. P., a first lien on all of the high tension transmission lines and a large part of the distributing systems, and also, subject only to \$1,739,000 outstanding divisional bonds, by a lien on all the remainder of the system.

EARNINGS for the twelve months ended May 31, 1924:

Gross Earnings	\$5,675,171
Operating Expenses and Taxes	2,969,031
Net Earnings	\$2,706,140
Annual Interest Charges on First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds and underlying bonds	\$1,131,950
Annual Interest Charges on Fifteen-Year Gold Debentures	162,000
Balance	\$1,412,190

Net earnings for the 12 months ended May 31, 1924, were more than 2 1/2 times interest charges on this issue and underlying bonds, and were more than twice interest charges on total funded debt.

IMPROVEMENT AND SINKING FUND: Annual Improvement and Sinking Fund, at rate of 1% per annum of total First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds issued of all series then outstanding, except Bonds retired through issuance of other Bonds or securities, to be used at the Company's option, for additions and improvements, which could otherwise be made the basis for the issuance of First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, or for retirement of underlying bonds or, for retirement of First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.

FRANCHISES: Practically all the franchises in Pennsylvania are without limit of time. In Ohio the franchises, because of a statutory limitation, expire at various dates from 1937 to 1950. As the Company is subject to regulation by the Public Utilities Commission, no difficulty is anticipated in obtaining extensions of franchises and a substantial part of the Company's output is delivered over private rights of way.

We recommend these Bonds for Investment

Price 98 and Accrued Interest, Yielding about 5.65%

Bonds offered when, as and if issued and delivered to us, subject to approval of legal matters by our Counsel and subject to approval of Ohio Public Utilities Commission. The First and Refunding Mortgage 5 1/2% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, 8% Bond Secured Gold Notes and 6% Secured Gold Notes of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Power and Light Co. will be accepted in payment at a 4% discount from date of delivery to their respective dates of redemption.

Lee, Higginson & Co.
Bonbright & Co., Inc.
The National City Company
Reilly, Brock & Co.
Graham, Parsons & Co.

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

Boston

NEW ISSUE

\$2,700,000

The Pennsylvania-Ohio Power & Light Co.

Fifteen-Year 6% Gold Debentures

Dated July 1, 1924

Due July 1, 1939

Callable, as a whole or in part, at any time on thirty days' notice at 105 and interest during the first 3 years, the premium thereafter decreasing 1% each three years to maturity. Interest payable without deduction for Normal Federal Income Tax up to 2%. Pennsylvania & Mills Tax Refundable to resident holders in accordance with conditions to be stated in Indenture.

From his letter, Mr. H. A. Clarke, Vice-President, further summarizes as follows:

INDENTURE under which these Debentures are to be issued will provide that so long as any of these Debentures are outstanding the Company will not create any further mortgage or pledge of its property, other than the issuance of additional Bonds under its First and Refunding Mortgage, without equally securing this issue.

EARNINGS: Net earnings of \$2,706,140 for the 12 months ended May 31, 1924, were more than twice interest charges of \$1,293,950 on total funded debt, including this issue.

We recommend these Debentures for Investment

Price 97 1/2 and Accrued Interest, Yielding over 6.25%

Debentures offered when, as and if issued and delivered to us, subject to approval of legal matters by our Counsel and subject to approval of Ohio Public Utilities Commission. The First and Refunding Mortgage 5 1/2% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, 8% Bond Secured Gold Notes and 6% Secured Gold Notes of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Power and Light Co. will be accepted in payment at a 4% discount from date of delivery to their respective dates of redemption.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK

WILLIAM AND BEAVER STREETS
NEW YORK

A Bank Statement that any Man or Woman can understand

June 11, 1924

The Bank Owes to Depositors.....\$514,908,228.00

A conservative banker always has this indebtedness in mind and he arranges his assets so as to be able to meet any request for payment.

For This Purpose We Have:

(1) Cash	\$47,508,197.35
(2) (Gold Bank Notes and Specie) and with legal depositories returnable on demand.	
(3) Checks on Other Banks.....	19,478,139.29
Payable in one day.	
(4) U. S. Government Securities.....	68,394,547.65
(5) Loans to Individuals and Corporations.....	56,973,826.00
Payable when we ask for them, secured by collateral of greater value than the loans.	
(6) Bonds	\$4,320,463.04
Of railroads and other corporations, of first quality and easily salable.	
(7) Loans	\$4,991,100.13
Payable in less than three months, on the average, largely secured by collateral.	
(8) Bonds and Mortgages.....	8,044,729.50
(9) Banking Houses.....	5,781,766.33
All located in New York City.	
(10) Other Real Estate.....	\$5,000.41
Total to Meet Indebtedness.....	\$557,916,709.50
(11) This Leaves a Capital and Surplus of.....	\$95,284,490.71

Which becomes the property of the stockholders after the
debts to the depositors are paid, and is a guarantee fund
upon which we solicit new deposits and retain those which
have been lodged with us for many years.

Our listed resources, enumerated in this statement, do not and can not include those
assets of friendliness and helpfulness which this bank has in the personnel of its
board of directors, its officers and employees. These are assets which pay dividends
to our patrons in service and satisfaction.

The Corn Exchange Bank is prepared to supply you with Banking and Trust Service
through its Head Office and Branches located in Greater New York.

MEMBER NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION AND
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE

Growth of Business—10 yrs.

Common Stock Dividend No. 34

of regular quarterly dividend of \$6.00 per
share upon the common capital stock of this
company will be paid on July 15, 1924 to
shareholders of record at the close of business
June 10, 1924.

Latest Earnings Year Ended April 30, 1924
Gross earnings \$38,971,745 \$14,751,172
Net after taxes, etc. 16,478,332 8,967,354

Surplus for common
stock after prior charges
and depreciation 1,952,448 1,282,119

Dividend at 8%
annually on all
common outstanding 1,896,671 960,157

Surplus over 8%
dividend 61,777 322,962
Earned per share of com. 114.35 12.63

172 days 172 days

San Francisco A. F. HOCKEYBARGER
California Vice-President and Treasurer

Listed on New York, San Francisco and other Stock Exchanges
Yield at present market price approximately 8 1/2 %

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Anywhere

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DOLLAR WORTH 70
CENTS IN PRE-WAR
PURCHASING POWER

FORM COMMITTEE TO
AID COMMONWEALTH
FINANCE INTERESTS

Prof. Irving Fisher's price index for
the week ending June 27 is 142.7, off 7
from the preceding week. This index
shows the average movement, (1) of the
retail sale prices of 209 representative
commodities and (2) of the purchasing
power of money. Both are relative to
the pre-war year 1913:

	Index	Preb
	average	number power
1924	142.0	69.9
June 27	142.7	70.1
June 20	143.4	69.8
June 13	143.6	69.8
June 6	143.3	69.8
June 29	144.8	69.1
June 22	144.8	69.1
June 15	144.8	69.1
June 8	144.8	69.1
June 1	144.8	69.1

NEW YORK, June 30—Definite ac-
tion for the protection of the interests
of the stockholders of the Common-
wealth Finance Corporation is an-
nounced in the formation of a commit-
tee consisting of A. C. Hindman, H. S.
Harding, Thomas A. Poole and Harry
B. Blessing. The depository of the
committee is the Central Union Trust
Company.
The 16,000 stockholders of the com-
pany in the United States have been
asked to appoint the committee and de-
posit their holdings of stock, about

preferred stock of the
corner at one time sold at \$112
now quoted at \$11 to \$12 a
the common stock, once
\$60 is quoted at \$1 to \$2

LAND TRADE.

CONDITIONS SHOW UPWARD TENDENCY

LAND, O., June 30 (Special)—
through gradual upward trend
conditions is being felt in
and the vicinity in comparison
tions at the first of this

town the Sharon Steel Hoop
as started these open hearth
the Lowellville plant, idle
weeks. The sheet mill depart-
ment, which has been
on June 14, resumed opera-
tion night, benefiting 1900
Iron works in the Mahoning
on a substantially higher

it unmistakable has turned
ough it has not brought out
able increase in the general
aw business and the revival
seems likely to come only

IRON STOCK.

MARKET QUIET AND IRREGULAR

June 30—The stock mar-
ket was irregular, with trading
light. Many specialties were
weak. Iron and steel indus-
tries on the whole were

rather somewhat heavy on trade
South American rails were
especially Brazilian issues.
Irregular. Oils sagged.
Issues reacted after early
Brazilian loans were in de-
cline of the report of the
Financial Review in Brazil,
improved. Rio Tinto were

Johnson's Bay 5%.

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Contra Costa Laundry

14th and Kirkham Streets
TO SECURE HIGH GRADE WORKWe wash your garments neatly and sew on buttons without extra charge.
Daily Wagon Service
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LOW PRICES
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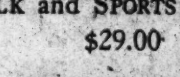
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838 Market 1053 Fillmore
Gratiot 513

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SAN FRANCISCO BUTTER 2339
See our advertisement in San Francisco
Display Section of this issue.

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Distinctive Dressmaking
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Ruskin's Appreciation of Kate Greenaway

KATE GREENAWAY had left her student days far behind and had advanced into her busy, thrilling thirties, when success arrived and her name became a household word on two continents. It was then, when she had established her studio in College Place, Liverpool Road, Islington, when she was known as an exhibitor at the Royal Academy and at Dudley Gallery, as well as the author and illustrator of "Under the Window," when she was engaged upon her "Birthday Book," which was to inspire R. L. S. to juvenile verse, a friend wrote.

"Mr. Ruskin dined here on Thursday last, and spoke in high terms of your feeling for children, etc. I think it not unlikely that you may have a letter from him soon."

The letter—friendly yet undeniably frank, and as fantastic as the Greenaway drawing—followed promptly the New Year of 1880. It marked the beginning of a spirited correspondence between the artist and the eminent critic, a correspondence that extended to the end of the century, and comprised more than five hundred letters from each of the correspondents, not to mention the telegrams in which the great man took such delight, nor the drawings and sketches which "K. G." gave as generously "as if they were leaves off the trees."

The introductory letter inspired by the beauty, the sweetness, the naïveté, the delicacy of sentiment, the subtlety of humor, the exquisiteness of technique expressed in "Under the Window," and born of a desire for a more serious use of the artist's great talent, as well as for a true and deep tone of color in her work, went rather timidly on its way from Coniston. (The writer and the artist had not met, nor did they for two years to come.)

Arriving at the Islington studio, however, it found a gracious reception. That it was from the author of "Fors Clavigera," that first Ruskin book which "K. G." had ever read, that new wonderful world in which she lost herself nightly on her first reading, was perhaps sufficient. Who would not be honored? That it was concerned with a hundred things "about you—and your gifts—and your graces—and your fancies—and your—yes—perhaps one or two little tiny faults" made it none the less welcome there.

The great man could be very entertaining in his playful, fantastic vein. His frank, honest criticisms and shrewd advice were at once a healthy stimulus and a liberal education. When all the world was praising—and copying—"Under the Window," was it not good to hear his honest voice? "Down in Kent the other day I saw many more lovely farmhouses—many more pretty landscapes—than any in your book. But the farms had, perhaps, a

steam engine in the yard—the landscapes a railroad in the valley. Now, do you never want to draw such houses and places, as they used to be, and might be?"

That was the first of the thousand questions he desired to ask of the artist. The second very naturally was concerning her figure work. "Do you only draw pretty children out of your head? In my parish school there are at least twenty prettier than any in your book—but they are in costumes neither graceful nor comic—they are not like blue china—they are not like

and Goodwill among men—and rejoice in them."

Returning to Oxford in 1883 he introduced a lecture on Miss Greenaway and Mrs. Allingham, a fellow pupil at Slade School, into the art course there, illustrating the work of "K. G." with her delightful Mother Goose drawings and others of his private collection. A similar chapter was later included in his "Art of England."

Can it be wondered that the artist felt a "holiness" about Ruskin's words and ideas, his criticisms, and agreed with Mr. Locker that "his opinion was worth all the commonplace critics put together, and worth more than the opinion of nineteen out of twenty Royal Academicians."

F. H.

The Classic Foundation

To get a wider, clearer view of the world of art and letters in the midst of which we are living, it is well to have one's feet firmly planted on that substratum of thought and achievement vaguely called the Classic Past. A generation without this foundation to rest upon, while it may, on occasion, touch the nobler heights of eloquence and beauty, will inevitably squander much of its strength and enthusiasm in the pursuit of futilities. No one can deny this stabilizing value of the literary tradition coming to us as an inviolable and supreme heritage. But there is such a thing as being weighed down, weakened, both individually and collect-

ively, by the sheer magnitude of an inheritance; and it is this oppressive influence descending to us from a generous past that, if permitted to go unchecked, becomes a veritable "tyranny of the classic." Merely to rebuild the old is a mark of this enervating tyranny, a peculiarity belonging to every age of literary sterility. To build new and vaster structures on the old, however, is a very different matter. That is the process and the inspiration of the true Augustan, the emancipating sign of a vital, forward-looking literature, an exercise in intellectual freedom.—Clifford Smyth, in The International Book Review.

Practical Application of the Scriptures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SUNDAY school superintendent once pointed out to the children, while explaining the designation "Golden Text," which is used in Sunday schools generally, that the total of these verses of unusual strength and beauty constituted a treasury, from which might be drawn not alone comfort, but help and relief in difficulties. The fact was stressed that the larger one's store of Golden Texts, or the fuller the treasury, the better was one equipped to draw forth quickly what might be required; one could instantly recall a suitable passage, verse, or line when occasion might require. The importance of learning the Golden Text was thereby impressed upon children and teachers alike.

Many who have been brought up under religious influences have been told that the Scriptures are hard to understand; that, indeed, large portions of them cannot be understood; that, at best, spiritual comfort alone can be gained when applying certain passages. The specific verses filled with sweet promise of surcease from pain, want, and woe were often explained away. And up to comparatively recent years, Scriptural passages were oftentimes not considered to be possessed of any more potency than to serve as a narcotic in cases of mental disquietude. Men were enjoined to bow blindly to untoward conditions, and to accept pain, accident, and suffering without murmur, on the assumption that it was "the inscrutable will of God" so to afflict mankind. Men, however, have never found blind submission an easy matter, and, therefore, have often become rebellious. Some pupils in a foreign missionary field very logically summed up the matter thus: "You teach us the Bible; you tell us that much of it constitutes God's promises to men; you claim that God is omnipotent and unchangeable; you desire us to accept and believe the Bible, and live according to it; but when we want to be healed of pain and suffering, in accordance with its promises, you tell us it does not work. Why should we learn of such a book?" Of what use is a remedy when it does not heal? This misunderstanding of the intent of true religion has long robbed mankind of the sustaining power of God, and has truly amounted to limiting the Holy One.

Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 213): "The Scriptures say, 'They that wait upon the Lord . . . shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint.' The meaning of that passage is not perverted by applying it literally to moments of fatigue." Mrs. Eddy's discovery that the Scriptures can be applied literally in seemingly difficult experiences, with absolutely alleviating results, and that, as set forth in the same book (p. 406), "The Bible contains the recipe for all healing," is what makes the teachings of Christian Science so practical. They open wide vistas of sure relief, when men turn confidently to God. The twenty-third and ninety-first psalms may be mentioned as concrete examples of the universality of the Scriptures as remedial agencies. The realization of the truths contained in them has brought help and healing to thousands.

The repeated proofs of the sustaining and healing efficacy of Scriptural truths furnish mankind with a sense of victory nothing else can. The writer recalls a wintry morning, when the icy streets looked like glass and it appeared to be impossible to get a foothold. Instantly there flashed into thought the line, "Upheld by My gracious, omnipotent hand," from the well-known hymn by George Keith, which is based on the forty-first chapter of Isaiah. Thought was raised above the material conditions to the truth and power contained in this promise, and man's safety in the divine keeping was realized, with the result that the road was traversed harmoniously, thought being uplifted with a sense of absolute security, and, of course, without mishap.

In adding to Science and Health its Key to the Scriptures, Mary Baker Eddy has opened up a store of golden wealth to mankind. Scriptural verses which formerly were repeated thoughtlessly take on a life-giving meaning when read or quoted in the light of Christian Science. On page 320 of the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy writes: "The one important interpretation of Scripture is the spiritual. For example, the text, 'In me flesh shall I see God,' gives a profound idea of the divine power to heal the ills of the flesh, and encourages mortals to hope in Him who healeth all our diseases."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)



"The Promenade." From a Painting by Jessie Arms Botke

Photograph by J. Rosman, Paris

Practische Toepassing der Heilige Schrift

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het Christian Science artikel op deze bladzijde

DE SUPERINTENDENT eener Zondagschool, die benaming "Gouden Tekst," die algemeen in Zondagscholen gebruikt wordt, uitleggen, maakte er de kinderen eens opmerkzaam op, dat al deze verzen van ongemeene kracht en schoonheid, tezamen eene schatkamer vormen, waaruit niet alleen troost geput kan worden, maar ook hulp en verlichting in moeilijkheden. Er werd nadruk gelegd op het feit, dat hoe grooter de voorraad van lemand's Gouden Tekst of hoe voller de schatkamer was, hoe beter hij uitgerust was, om spoedig er uit te halen wat noodig mocht zijn; men zou zich dadelijk een geschikte passage, tekst of regel kunnen herinneren, wanneer de gelegenheid het mocht vereischen. Hoe belangrijk het was om den "Gouden Tekst" te leeren werd hierdoor zowel aan leerlingen als aan onderwijzers op het hart gedrukt.

Aan velen die opgevoerd zijn onder godsdienstige invloeden is verteld geworden, dat de Heilige Schrift moeilijk te begrijpen was; ja, zelfs dat heele gedeelte ervan niet begrepen kunnen worden; dat men op zijn best alleen geestelijken troost kan verkrijgen, wanneer men zekere gedeelten toepast. De bijzondere verzen, vol van mooie beloften van het ophouden van pijn, gebrek en ellende, werden dikwijls weggelaten. En tot betrekkelijk korten tijd geleden werden aan Bijbelgelezen niet meer macht toegekend dan alleen als een bedwelvend middel in gevallen van geestelijke onrust. De menschen werden vermaand om blindelings te bulgen voor ongunstige omstandigheden en om pijn, ongelukken en lijden zonder murmureren aan te nemen, in de onderstelling dat het "God's ondoorgedrongene wil" was, om de menschen zo te beproeven. Echter hebben menschen het nooit gemakkelijk gevonden zich blindelings te onderwerpen en daardoor zindelijk leerlingen in een uitnemend logisch als volgt, opgesomd: "Gij leert ons den Bijbel; gij zegt dat veel erin bestaat uit God's beloften aan de menschen; gij neemt aan dat God alomtegenwoordig is; gij wenscht, dat wij den Bijbel aan nemen, erin gelooven en ernaar leven, maar wanneer wij van pijn en lijden wenschen genezen te worden, in overeenstemming met de beloften die erin staan, dan vertelt gij ons, dat het niet werkt. Waarom moeten we uit zo'n boek leeren?" Wat goed doet een heilsmiddel wanneer het niet geneest? Dit misverstand omtrent

MISS BOTKE is an artist who thoroughly knows her subject, which is fowl. The birds of most painters are like stuffed creatures or an assembling of beautiful feathers without a body underneath. Very few achieve the character, solidity, movement and quality of the plumage, as does Miss Botke. Her fowl are executed with a skill that reminds one of the exquisite Japanese prints of birds.

In "The Promenade," the geese march across the canvas with all the dignity and pompousness in the world. Being in the foreground, they are larger than the houses which seem to make them appear, as is often the case with geese, to have an exaggerated sense of their own size and importance.

Miss Botke pays careful attention to every inch of her picture. The simple houses of Holland are most carefully designed and are separated from a lovely detailed foreground by the characteristic Dutch canal toward which the geese seem to be leisurely promenading.

White Horses of Clyde

Green boughs were your gables
And blue sky your roof,
The deep glen your stables
That rang to your hoof.
Ye bent to no master
Save lift of your tide
As it rocked slow or faster,
White Horses of Clyde!

Unhampered of traces,
Bare, bitless, and free,
You leapt the steep places
And raced to the sea.
Your reckless abandon
Charmed lover and maid,
But no one laid hand on
Your crests as ye played!

Through birch boughs and boulders
Your joy was to glide
With the sun on your shoulders,
White Horses of Clyde!
The stary night crowned you,
The moon lit your manes;
No mortal hand bound you
With bridle or reins.

Now man with his forces
Your strength is to steal,
To lash you, White Horses,
"Neath turbine and wheel;
To bit you, to rein you,
To harness and bind;
To curb you and chain you,
O, free as the wind!

Nay; every glad lover,
And every sweet maid,
Whose fond heart found cover
Within your green glade,
Shall stand, forth-massed forces—
And thunder "Let be!"
Uncurbed our White Horses
Shall sweep to the sea!"

—WIN H. OZLIE, in The Scotsman, (Edinburgh.)

mushrooms—they are like—very ill-dressed Angels. Could you draw groups of these as they are?" So began the correspondence which was to continue for twenty years to the ineffable delight of all admitted to its intimacy. Professor Ruskin criticized, directed, suggested, and his "dear Miss Greenaway" followed as her time and talents would allow. His letters dealt with her minor, but very conspicuous, faults of technique, and with her superior qualities—her originality and freedom from affectation that made her the Pre-Raphaelite of the nursery. Nothing was omitted, nothing spared.

If other critics were alive to her faults, Ruskin was as much, if not more so. He was forever crying out for a bit of nature, full strong color, better figure work. To paint purple things and blue things, to keep steadily to deep color and Caraccio, was his stern dictum when she would have pursued some fancy. But when pleased, no one could have been more generous with praise. "Never knew such pink and blue could be found in Boxes," he wrote on receipt of an especially delightful sketch.

As for feet and shoes—her greatest weakness—no one could have been more stern and at the same time more truly helpful with them. The letters recurred to them again and again. "Shoes like butter boats," "stockings down at the heel," "shoes with the light foot in the left and the left foot in the right," "shoes like mussel-shells," "feet too small," "feet that are literal paddles or flappers," he called them. "But I never do scold you," said this kindly critic, "I only say I'm sorry." "Study—feet—feet—and arms," was his sage advice.

His criticisms covered also her faces, her too pointed chins, and draperies. "I told you you had never drawn a bit of drapery in your life," he frankly wrote on one occasion, and as frankly referred to "frocks chopped up instead of folded" on another. Though some compared her flower drawings, especially her roses, to the work of Van Huysum and Botticelli, Professor Ruskin dared to point out "lilies like crumpled pocket handkerchiefs" and "flowers that looked as if their leaves had been in curl papers all night." He taught her, through the letters, to paint leaves and grass, sent squares of red from Coniston for models. He taught her, likewise through the letters, all that she was to know of perspective.

But when he praised, was it not worth it all? A little Christmas card was to him "greater than Raphael's St. Cecilia." Her proper work he considered to be in glass painting where her own touch and her own color would be safe forever. To his mind she and Ludwig Richter were the only real philosophers of the nineteenth century, a statement more fully explained by the following: "You are, fast becoming—I believe you are already, except only Edward B. Jones—the helpfulllest in showing me that there are yet living souls on earth who can see beauty and Peace

and Goodwill among men—and rejoice in them."

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SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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The Willow Tree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the lady of Shalott
Who bends down to look
In a wind-cracked mirror,
A running brook.

This is the lady of Shalott
Who looked in a stream,
Till a wind ran over it—
Blurring its gleam.

—Isabel Fluke Conant.

From Pierre Loti's Mother

Rochefort, Monday, May 1, 1876.

Why, dear child, did you send me an itemized list of your expenses? (Even though I like to have you count.) I can assure you, I don't criticize any of them; I think even that there are very few young men thrown upon the world who have as few as you, and I never cease to regret that you have to bear such a heavy burden!

I can never help feeling a little anxious when you keep something from me; on the other hand, I so like to feel that you are frank and open with your sister and it seems such a good omen that you are again taking her into your confidence that I am far from complaining. I assure you, at the private letters to her. But if you have new worries or some secret to tell your sister, I would seriously advise you to take good care of your correspondence. You have learnt, surely, to beware of indiscreet talk. And are you more careful of your little fund of money, too? Be sure not to leave it lying about as you did here.

It is impossible, my dear son, for me to rejoice over your circus success. . . . I must admit, it is not the one that I dreamt of for you. . . .

Our April has been horrid and May is not beginning much better; it is still raining and it is cold today; nothing is growing quickly, everything is late. Something we have never seen before is that our poor starved sparrows have devoured all the buds of our glycines, which have been robbed of even all their leaves, but I hope that others will grow; those terrible little guillemots ate even a great many of our rosebuds, and they would all have gone the same way if we had not put a stop to it with a large white flag which waves over them—a flag with no sedition meaning.

Claire and I beg of you to tell us what you really want done with those giraffe skins which you brought from Senegal; they are almost rotten and are not an ornament in the kitchen yard.

Good-bye, dear love, all your poor old ladies kiss you very tenderly, Nadine.—From "Notes of My Youth."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1924

EDITORIALS

TIME so prodigally spent at the Democratic national convention in New York in listening to the nominating and seconding speeches made by those who have offered favorite sons from their home states as possible candidates for the Presidency has, no doubt, been used to more or less advantage by the managers of the men more prominently mentioned. Conceding that Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Smith have divided the advantage over all other aspirants, it has not appeared, since the opening day of the convention, that either was anxious to force a decision of the issue between them. Neither, apparently, has felt that anything would be lost by delay.

No Dearth of Favorite Sons

These "favorite-son" movements have, at most, been little more than "curtain raisers" staged in preparation for the main event. It is quite probable, from present indications, that one of those included in the long list of candidates more or less perfunctorily named will, when the apparent deadlock is broken, emerge as the "dark horse" upon whom the choice of the discouraged and weary delegates will fall. But if that should happen it will not be because some kindly disposed neighbor has offered him as the "logical" choice of the party. It indeed may be in spite of this unselfish tender. The "favorite son" upon whom the lot falls is seldom chosen, if a nomination is made after a continued deadlock in a national convention, because of any announced or boasted virtues, but more often because of that uncontrollable and unaccountable stampede which no one arranges and which no one is ever able to check or divert.

Few men have ever been nominated as candidates for the Presidency of the United States, and fewer still have been elected, solely because of their popularity at home. Sections, states and districts have frequently combined in an effort to exploit the political virtues of their favorites, but the final choice, at least in the great nominating conventions, is usually made by those who, by manipulating forces and pulling wires not visible to the mass of delegates present, direct the course of events toward the conclusion desired. It is true that those plans sometimes miscarry. There has been, thus far, an apparent failure to control the New York convention. The opposing dominant elements may, conceivably, disagree so radically that in the end the choice will be made almost by chance. There are many from whom to choose. It probably is worth while, at least in the present emergency, to have one's "hat in the ring." Nothing can be lost by it. Perhaps much may be gained.

ALTHOUGH the volume of business in the United States at primary sources continues to be small and the forward bookings in the basic industries more or less disappointing, there is very good evidence that "a turn" has come in the industrial situation as a whole. Some of the most dependable trade barometers in the country have shifted about from "cloudy" to "clear" during the last week. It is too much to expect, of course, that the industrial situation will change overnight, or that the effects of the depression which has afflicted industry since late March will be instantly wiped away. But it is cheering news that business conditions are improving and that the road to complete normality lies ahead.

Curiously enough, it is from the agricultural regions of the country—from which have lately been coming the bitterest complaints—that the best news of the week's quota originates. Corn, wheat, oats, and cotton gained appreciably in price during the last week, due in a measure to the reports that smaller crops, because of light acreage, are to be anticipated this fall. It has been estimated that the advances in the grain crops alone, since the first of the year, are worth approximately \$1,000,000,000 to the farmers. The figure may be wide of the mark. It probably is. Nevertheless, the advances which have recently taken place in the quotations for all farm produce have had the effect of bringing about a very considerable change in sentiment. Rank pessimism is slowly giving way to moderate optimism in the farming districts and, of course, the influence of this change of mental attitude is a far-reaching one. It was first noted, as would be expected, in the business of the mail order houses. More lately it has spread to other lines in which transactions are indirectly with the farmer.

It cannot be said that any very great change has been observed in business and industry as a whole during the last week. Great irregularity still prevails. In the words of one of the large commercial reporting agencies, "the trend has been toward a shade more cheerfulness, but it is evident that progress is slow and that caution and conservatism are still unrelaxed." On the stock exchange, last week was one of advancing prices for almost all classes of stocks. Railroad issues in large number touched new high records for the year. Industrial shares followed more moderately. It is one of the oldest maxims of the Street that the ticker is always six months or so ahead of actual business conditions. Under the circumstance of advancing stock prices there is a quite evident disposition in the country's financial districts to believe that the ticker is shouting out a forecast of normal business this fall, and that the current advances, from day to day, are merely in discount of that state of affairs. Whether or not this is true remains to be seen. It is true, however, that so far as current earnings and orders are concerned, the market considers them more or less as "water over the dam" and is disposed to look to the future for brighter estimates and calculations. There is no reason to believe that the stock market has lost its faculty of farsighted vision.

Business Conditions Show Improvement

FOR no other European country has the new American immigration law graver consequences than for Italy.

Before the World War the average annual Italian emigration to the United States was about 300,000. Henceforth only about 4000 will be admitted. But the Italian birth rate, like the Japanese, continues about the same. It takes no account whatever of the passage in Washington of the Johnson immigration bill. But the very best Italian crop can feed the country's 40,000,000 inhabitants only forty-four weeks of the year. For the remaining two months either food has to be imported or more young people sent abroad to earn their living. This is the dilemma with which the Italian Nation is faced.

The case of the Italian people merits sympathetic consideration. Emigration is one of its vital necessities. There are other countries than the United States to which the Italian worker can turn; France, for instance, is under-populated. While, that is, Italy has 38,835,184 inhabitants living on 117,982 square miles, France has but 39,402,739 on 212,659 square miles, or about the same number on nearly twice the area. The French colonies, moreover, are much more extensive than the Italian and more fertile. But the distribution of excess population, or emigration, is not only an economic and social problem. It is also political. In order the better to fix the status of the emigrant and to control the shifts in population, a congress was recently held at Rome where fifty-nine nations were represented. It was a meeting of experts to frame suggestions for their respective governments, to which their conclusions are being referred.

As in Germany before the World War, the Nationalistic Government in Italy seeks to find an outlet for the excess population that will not lose for the mother country the political allegiance of the departing children. During the last two centuries the surplus in Great Britain has crossed the seas, founding colonies and dominions that have conserved more or less close contact with the motherland. This the Spanish, Portuguese and French races, which earlier had world empire, failed to do. Their power, therefore, either dwindled or remained concentrated in the home country, as did the Greek political strength many centuries before. Italian emigrants have likewise scattered all over the globe without adding to the size or political prestige of the Kingdom of Italy.

And yet of all races the Italian remembers his homeland perhaps the longest. Reimmigration has always been heavy and the persistently unfavorable trade balance has been made good by money sent back by emigrants. Thus, in 1921, Italians in the United States sent home no less than 3,680,000,000 lire—a form of income that the new immigration law will inevitably diminish.

But if Italian laborers can earn these sums as tradesmen of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for other races, why could they not reclaim some of the waste places for themselves and create a new Italy corresponding in size and power to the fecundity and energy of the Italian race? This is the consideration at the bottom of the new Italian imperialism, expressed so loudly by the Fascisti. The most logical direction for this new expansion is across the Mediterranean into northern Africa. There the climate is most suitable. In Libya the war against the native Arabs goes on uninterruptedly. To the Italian Somaliland the British have now added 50,000 square miles of the Jubaland. There the Duke of Abruzzi, who used to be an Arctic explorer, is experimenting with cotton planting. Great areas of northern Africa that supported a large population at the beginning of the Christian era have been allowed to deteriorate by the nomadic Arabs. The French have not the colonists to send, and the Italians have. The European equilibrium will be benefited by an Italian mass emigration to the southward. More history will be made there in our own times.

PREMIER MACKENZIE KING said recently, during a debate on foreign relations in the Canadian Parliament:

Canada's Place in the British Commonwealth

As I see it, looking to the future of Canada, and having regard to the kinds of discussion that have taken place, there are at least three possible avenues of constitutional development: one leading to complete independence, another leading to annexation with the United States, another leading to a more clearly recognized nationhood within the community of nations comprising the British Empire or the British Commonwealth, by whichever term you may wish to call it.

He went on to express the opinion that the future of Canada would be happiest and best, most prosperous and in every way most to the good, "if its development is along the line on which it has been thus far—toward a fuller recognition of national status within the community of free nations which comprise the British Empire."

The debate helped to make it clear that this sound view is held almost unanimously throughout the Dominion. Nor is it seriously questioned in Great Britain. Since the war there has been a fuller recognition of the rights of the Dominion, namely, that there is equality of status between the self-governing dominions and the British Government in London on matters which are of like concern to all. The movement is away from the colonial status into a status of partnership within the Empire, which is an entirely different thing.

Sir Robert Borden, a former Conservative Premier, did much to advance this new status for Canada during the war, and at the Peace Conference at Versailles Canadian representatives signed the Peace Treaty and the Canadian Parliament subsequently ratified it. Canada sent national representatives to international conferences at Genoa and The Hague, and Sir Robert represented Canada at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. At the Lausanne conference, between representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Turkey, with some other powers participating, the only British representatives were Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Horace Rumbold,

Where Will Italy Expand?

British High Commissioner at Constantinople. Canada received no invitation to send a representative. As Canada had no part in the proceedings of the conference, the Dominion Government took the position that, in this instance, the Parliament of Canada should not be asked to ratify the treaty. It is fully conceded by the Dominion Prime Minister that, according to international law, Canada is bound by Great Britain's ratification of the Lausanne Treaty; but Canada's exclusion from the conference leaves the Dominion Parliament free to decide, from the inter-imperial point of view, how far Canada shall be bound by any obligation that may arise out of the treaty itself.

Because of the Canadian Premier's reference to other possibilities than the development of nationhood within the Commonwealth of British Nations, some people abroad seem to have misunderstood the Canadian Government's position on the Lausanne Treaty. But it can safely be said that the desire of Premier Mackenzie King is to strengthen, rather than loosen, the good relations between Canada and Great Britain and the other nations under the British flag.

THAT art should have had a place on the entertainment program of the Democratic national convention in New York is a promising sign. Whether the delegates enjoyed the personally conducted tours through the museums none save themselves can know. The great thing is that art should have thus received the national recognition usually denied it on official occasions in America by those supposed to represent the country. A wide gulf has too long been fixed between art and politics, and the characteristic attitude toward the artist, when the artist's existence is as much as remembered, has been that of the once famous congressman toward "them literary fellers."

One afternoon's sampler among a museum's treasures at the end of a summer day's hard work cannot, in and of itself, be expected to bear rich fruit. But at least we can hope that the idea of some sort of association between art and public affairs will remain, which is what is needed. The business man may boast of this as a business age, but men with time to think of other things deplore its materialism. A nation cannot live on business alone, and art, though it should be an aid to business, is also one of the main channels of escape from it. Far more of the really essential in life can be learned in a museum than on the stock exchange or in the chamber of commerce. States know this, cities know it, New York above all proves how well it has mastered the lesson. But the Government at Washington is slow in accepting the truth, though, as the national government, it should have the lead.

A little has been done. The United States has an Art Commission which, if it can boast of having served as model to England, has not yet the authority to carry out its schemes and reforms at home. It has, also, the beginning of a National Gallery, thanks chiefly to private patrons and donors—a sad showing when Paris and London, Rome and Madrid, are remembered. The architects have been given some chance in Washington, though Pennsylvania Avenue continues to be a national disgrace. Mural painters have been let loose in the Library of Congress. But these are details, and there is neither a national department of art nor a national art school to guide and direct. And there will not be until politicians devote more time than an hour or so in the midst of political duties to a chance glance at art.

When art becomes an important issue at election times for both parties, and not a passing recreation, its influence will make itself felt. Then the business man will find that business cannot get along without art. Rather, with it, business will prosper all the more. For there is scarcely a trade or an industry to which art is not indispensable if America would compete with countries that have had more time and leisure in which to discover its value and profit by the discovery.

Editorial Notes

THE extraordinary picture presented in Kew Gardens, England, this year by the flowering tree, called in technical correctness *Davidia involucrata*, must have caused many visitors to this arboretum to wonder concerning its unusual aspects. It is more than fifty years since the first of these trees was sent from the remote depths of China to Paris, and thereafter for some thirty years this example constituted the only one in cultivation. Then some seeds were procured by a famous Parisian firm of seedsmen, but only one of them grew. Hence, when a few years later a plant-hunting expedition to central and western China was organized by a firm of nurserymen in Chelsea, one of the chief tasks entrusted to it was the obtaining of a plentiful supply of these seeds. In this the expedition was highly successful, and the trees which are arousing so much comment at the present time are their product.

"AT THE founding of King's College (now Columbia University), in 1754," we are told by Charles Foster Kent, in a recent issue of the Educational Review, "it was announced that 'the chief thing that is arrived at in this college is to teach and engage children to know God in Jesus Christ, to love and serve Him in all Sobriety, Godliness, and Richness of life, with a Pure Heart and a Willing Mind,'" and more along the same line. It seems incongruous almost beyond words that the present head of this university, now that the Nation has taken its stand squarely for "Sobriety," should have taken his stand for liquor—camouflage the issue as he may. Maybe; if Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler were to ponder this statement made at the founding of his institution, he would reconsider his actions and policy.

Guarding the Spoils of War

By WALTER RUSSELL BATSELL

This is the second of three articles for The Christian Science Monitor in which Mr. Battell outlines the working of the system of colonial mandates administered under the League of Nations over territory taken from the Central Powers in the late war.

COLONIES serve other purposes than to indicate national prestige and power. In addition they have become almost the *sine qua non* of industrial development. Sugar, rubber, and palm oil are but a few of the essential colonial products. For this reason at the end of the World War the disposition of colonies with an area of 1,250,000 square miles and a population of about 18,000,000, was naturally a matter of grave concern. Now that a new regime has been introduced into these territories it is of equal concern to know how it is functioning.

In administering the mandated territories the powers have two primary obligations: to provide for the good government of the peoples under their tutelage, and to assure economic equality in access to tropical products. Similar to a guardian who is expected to use the substance of his ward only for the ward's well being, so in these territories the mandates are expected above all to promote the welfare of the natives. How far its obligations have been carried out in actual administration may be judged from a consideration of the questions of slavery and labor, the trade in and manufacture of alcohol and drugs, education, and land tenure.

The horrors of the slave trade need only to be mentioned here. This institution has almost completely ceased, but even yet it presents a problem in parts of Africa, including the mandated territories. Both domestic slavery and the slave trade have been especially prevalent in those parts of Africa subject to Islamic influence and intertribal warfare. From the information now available it is to be concluded that slavery still exists in the African mandates and in New Guinea. At the same time the governments administering these territories have, in the main, taken measures not only to suppress the slave trade, but also, in certain cases, to abolish domestic slavery. Further, to prevent the old evils of forced labor, a form of slavery, labor regulations are gradually being extended. In Western Samoa where it has been necessary to import Chinese labor, for example, the New Zealand Government has entered into a convention with the Chinese Government on the subject of imported labor and has assured administrative control of labor contracts. Additional restrictions against the possible unjust exploitation of labor are gradually being made.

As it must protect labor so the mandatory is required to prohibit the abuses connected with the liquor traffic. This traffic may be interpreted to mean the importation of distilled spirits for sale or barter to the natives as an article of trade. But it is necessary not only to control the importation but also to prohibit the use of destructive native concoctions. The Central African mandates are subject to the regulations established by the Liquor Traffic Convention of St. Germain, signed Sept. 10, 1919. Even in the territories not subject to this convention the sale of intoxicating liquors to the natives is regulated by strict penalties. In Western Samoa, for instance, there is a total prohibition for Europeans and natives alike. This, it seems, is the best policy to adopt, but the powers are under no obligation to go so far.

An educational system is necessary if the natives under mandate are ultimately to govern themselves. Heretofore, little attention has been given to education in the colonies. But now much progress is being made in the mandated territories. In Syria and in Lebanon, for example, there were fourteen schools in January, 1919; by May, 1921, there were 1609. Similar progress has been made in Palestine. In Africa only a limited degree of progress has yet been attained, but gradually the public and private schools are assuring better native education. The same may be said of attempts by both missionaries and the state to improve the condition of the natives of the islands in the Pacific.

The heart of native existence lies in the land. The world is yet familiar with the protests against the atrocities in the Belgian Congo. These atrocities were the direct outgrowth of an exploitation policy that deprived the natives of their land and compelled them to become wage earners. There is no reason to believe that this situation can arise in the mandates, for definite prohibitions are placed upon the sale of native land to Europeans. Neither can there arise a system of state monopoly, as in the Belgian Congo, for such a system would violate both obligations to the natives and to world economic interests.

Next in importance to safeguarding the welfare of the natives stands the guarantee of the Open Door. The Covenant of the League stipulates economic equality only for the mandates of Central Africa, but the mandates have extended the idea to the Asiatic mandates, and, so far as can be ascertained, in part to the Pacific island mandates. Much publicity has been given to the reported monopoly by the British Empire of the phosphates of Nauru, but in this instance the Government bought out a private company with rights antedating the mandate. Thus prevented either by the letter or spirit of the Covenant from adopting a monopolistic policy, the mandates derive only indirect benefits from their control. The revenue raised must be spent on the territory itself, and with a few exceptions, as in French Togoland, which shows a surplus in the budget, the mandates have found it necessary themselves to meet deficits in the budgets.

Such have been, in brief, the general problems and character of the administration of the territories under mandate. It remains to illustrate by a few examples wherein this system is a departure from and an improvement on other forms of colonial administration.

A Trait of the American Character

"It is probably true," writes Charles Merz in the Century Magazine, "that any affair which summons a whole nation to take a hand together, whether for a holiday or for such a venture as a presidential contest, is bound to reveal certain traits of national character in the way that it is managed." He then calls attention to the American relish for superlatives, and explains that "our campaign bears witness to our pleasure." He adds:

"This is not a 'bad' Republican Administration which finishes its four-year term in 1924; in the councils of the Democratic Party it is the 'worst' administration in the history of the country. This is not a 'good' moment to pick a candidate like Mr. Coolidge; for the Republicans it is a 'critical' moment in the affairs of man. Campaigns are fought with what discrimination can be squeezed from words like 'gravest,' 'grandest,' 'truest,' 'hardest,' 'driest,' 'finest.' Issues are always 'fundamental.' Party wastes are 'bacchanalian,' candidates are 'statuesque.' If the day comes when the voter is not offered a chance once more to choose between 'a second Lincoln' and 'the greatest Democrat since Andrew Jackson left the scene,' then America is not our name."